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**Operational activities for development of
the United Nations system**

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**Operational activities of the United Nations
for international development cooperation:
follow-up to the policy recommendations of
the General Assembly and the Council**

**Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for
development for 2003**

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in compliance with the requirements contained in paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980 and paragraph 22 of resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004. In particular, in paragraph 22 of resolution 59/250 the Assembly requests the Secretary-General to improve the annual statistical compendium to the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council by adding a multi-year perspective, fully incorporating available information and statistics. It complements the report of the Secretary-General on the management process for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 (E/2005/58). It provides detailed data on resources channelled through the organizations of the United Nations system for 2003 and previous years and spent by these organizations, as well as a review of the multi-year trends in operational activities for development of the United Nations system from 1993 to 2003.

* A/60/50 and Corr.1.

** E/2005/100.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is prepared in compliance with the requirements contained in paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980 and paragraph 22 of resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004. In particular, in paragraph 22 the Assembly requests the Secretary-General to improve his annual statistical compendium to the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council by adding a multi-year perspective, fully incorporating available information and statistics.

2. Previous editions of these comprehensive statistical data consisted of a series of statistical tables, updated annually, regarding:

(a) Contributions from Governments and other sources to operational activities of the United Nations system (tables A-1 to A-6);

(b) Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system (tables B-1 to B-6); and

(c) Procurement activities of the United Nations development system (table C-1).

3. That information is included in the annex to the present report, using the same numbering for the statistical tables and the same conventional standards and definitions as adopted in previous years. The present report, however, adopts a renewed structure since it introduces the following two sections in order to respond to the request in paragraph 22, taking into account the debate at the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly in 2004, concerning the triennial comprehensive policy review.

4. Section II focuses on the analysis of trends, through the use of synthetic tables and graphic illustrations, and a descriptive text, which focuses on the evolution in time and structural information inferred from data. Section III contains the definitions and coverage of the statistics.

5. Future reports on this question may introduce other innovations to allow better comparison of the development cooperation provided by the United Nations system with the cooperation activities of other entities. Such an expanded coverage of statistical information for the next edition of the report is required also to respond to paragraph 23 of resolution 59/250, in which the General Assembly requested the Council to undertake triennially, as of 2006, a comprehensive review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation. The changes required for that expanded coverage are going to be the subject of thorough research and consultation with relevant entities within and beyond the system, calling for the appropriate involvement of the statistical services of the Bretton Woods institutions, regional development banks, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Directorate for Development Cooperation and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), individual bilateral donors and other international partners. Efforts will also continue to enhance statistical coverage of the United Nations system.

6. The present report should be seen as a complement to the report on funding options and modalities for development cooperation of the United Nations system, requested in paragraph 24 of resolution 59/250.

II. Analysis of trends

A. Overall value of the operational activities for development

7. The overall value of development cooperation of the United Nations system is estimated either in terms of the global amount of resources made available to the system through contributions that are used to fund operational activities for development or in terms of resources spent or disbursed by the organizations of the system in developmental activities in recipient countries. The notion of operational activities for development adopted by the General Assembly in the process known as the triennial comprehensive policy review excludes humanitarian assistance activities, assumed to be short-term development operations, but includes those activities that are either preventive actions to avoid calamities or other major disruptions that cause the need for emergency relief or are undertaken to bridge with long-term development initiatives (transition phase), through initiatives sometimes called post-emergency activities, reconstruction, post-conflict initiatives or rehabilitation.

8. That differentiation between long-term development cooperation activities and short-term humanitarian assistance is not intended to exclude any of those activities from the notion of official development assistance (ODA), since grants or concessional flows that finance either long-term development initiatives or humanitarian activities are all classified as ODA. The objective of the statistical compendium is, however, to estimate the value of the long-term development cooperation efforts of the United Nations system, and not of evaluating the overall ODA contribution of the United Nations system, which should include humanitarian assistance.

9. The estimates produced in the present report are based on data drawn mainly from information made available by the organizations of the United Nations system, mainly the four major funds and programmes of the United Nations system, other agency-specific information, and the data collected by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on technical cooperation activities of the United Nations system. Those data do not include information from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other actors actively involved in humanitarian assistance. Therefore, the estimates will not be exhaustive for a quantification of the humanitarian assistance. Since the objective of the statistical compendium is to provide data on operational activities for development, that omission should not be considered a problem.

10. Nevertheless, several organizations of the system such as World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP and World Health Organization (WHO), which carry out long-term development cooperation activities as well as humanitarian assistance, are covered in the present report. The contributions to the entities indicated in the present report cover both categories of expenditures. Therefore, the total value of the contributions overestimates the system's effort for longer-term development cooperation by the inclusion of humanitarian assistance components provided by those agencies. It is expected that future improvements of the methodology may allow a better distinction between contributions for humanitarian assistance and contributions for longer-term development cooperation activities so that the two components can be assessed in a more clear-cut way.

11. Statistics on overall net contributions to the organizations of the system for development cooperation purposes will facilitate the comparison with international statistics of ODA, provided by DAC, in particular financial flows to the United Nations system vis-à-vis allocations of funds through bilateral cooperation programmes and other non-United Nations multilateral entities (such as the Bretton Woods institutions¹ and regional development banks). Statistics on expenditures for operational activities for development will assist in analysing the relative importance of different development sectors where organizations of the system focus their efforts, relative importance of the various agencies or organizations in the development work at the country level, and prevailing patterns in distributing resources among the regions or groups of different recipient countries.

B. Contributions

Overall trends

12. The total value of contributions received by the system for development cooperation shows a positive long-term trend. The presence of humanitarian assistance components in those contributions, however, complicates the picture. The composition of the contributions (see Box 1) entails some interpretative problems, which are addressed by complementing that analysis of overall contributions with an approach focused on “core” or “regular” contributions. That provides a better understanding of the support received by the organizations of the system to perform their mandates. The findings present a more complex picture of the actual constraints faced by the system in financing its operational activities for development.

13. The total value of contributions received by the United Nations system for development cooperation activities amounted to \$10,493.2 million in 2003 (see Box 1). That corresponds to almost 13.4 per cent of the total ODA through both bilateral and multilateral² channels for that year. In comparative terms, the total value of contributions to the United Nations system for development cooperation is less than 20 per cent of bilateral ODA and corresponds to about 35 per cent of the total multilateral ODA, which also includes the ODA contributions to Bretton Woods institutions, regional development banks and European Union official development cooperation.

¹ For the purpose of the present report, the Bretton Woods institutions are not included in the strict notion of the United Nations system but are treated separately.

² Multilateral ODA is obtained by replacing the contributions to United Nations agencies estimated in the “International Development Statistics Database” published by OECD/DAC in its estimate for multilateral ODA with the statistics for the total contributions to the United Nations system’s operational activities (including IFAD) estimated by the United Nations Secretariat in the annual series of “comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development” contained in the present and previous reports. This computed multilateral ODA is used throughout the analysis.

Table 1
Contributions from Governments and other sources of the United Nations system for development cooperation activities, multilateral ODA and bilateral ODA (1992-2003)

(Millions of United States dollars)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
United Nations system	5 991	5 105	5 587	5 599	5 499	5 542	5 832	6 973	7 278	7 775	8 138	10 493
Annual increment	—	-14.7%	9.4%	0.2%	-1.8%	0.8%	5.2%	20.2%	4.4%	6.8%	4.7%	28.9%
Non-United Nations multilateral ODA	14 915	13 066	13 677	14 215	12 327	12 461	12 903	12 183	12 810	12 310	13 363	14 703
Annual increment	—	-12.4%	4.7%	3.9%	-13.3%	1.1%	3.5%	-5.6%	5.1%	-3.9%	8.6%	10.0%
Multilateral ODA	20 907	18 171	19 264	19 814	17 826	18 003	18 735	19 156	20 089	20 085	20 501	25 196
Annual increment	—	-13.1%	6.0%	2.9%	-10.0%	1.0%	4.1%	2.4%	4.9%	0.0%	7.1%	17.2%
Bilateral ODA	43 720	40 138	41 904	41 242	39 928	33 253	35 935	38 378	36 847	36 033	43 463	52 832
Annual increment	—	-8.2%	4.4%	-1.6%	-3.2%	-16.7%	8.1%	6.8%	-4.0%	-2.2%	20.6%	21.6%

Sources: OECD/DAC and United Nations databank on operational activities for development.

Box 1

Overall contributions to the United Nations system for development cooperation

Contributions received from Governments and other sources cover the following groups of entities:

1. Contributions to the United Nations funds and programmes:

(a) Contributions to the main funds and programmes (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP);

(b) Contributions to UNDP administered funds and trust funds, such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Special United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the Special Fund for Landlocked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities (UNSO), and other funds and accounts, including contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme;

(c) Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes, which includes both contributions to regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions to United Nations entities and programmes comprising some programmes of the United Nations Secretariat, regional commissions, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

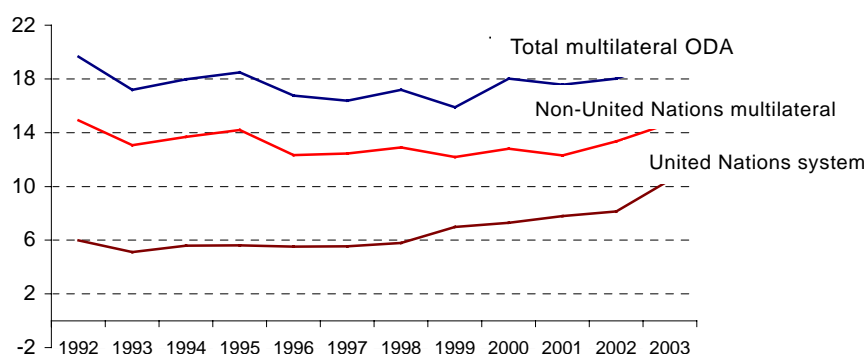
2. Contributions to specialized agencies, which include both assessed contributions to the regular budgets and extrabudgetary contributions received by specialized agencies such as WHO, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and a number of other smaller agencies.

3. Resources accrued to the budget of IFAD, which is treated separately in the statistical tables reported in the annex, since the agency provides developing countries with concessional loans and not grants.

Figure 1

ODA contributions from Governments and other sources to the United Nations system and non-United Nations multilateral organizations for development cooperation (1992-2003)

(Billions of United States dollars)



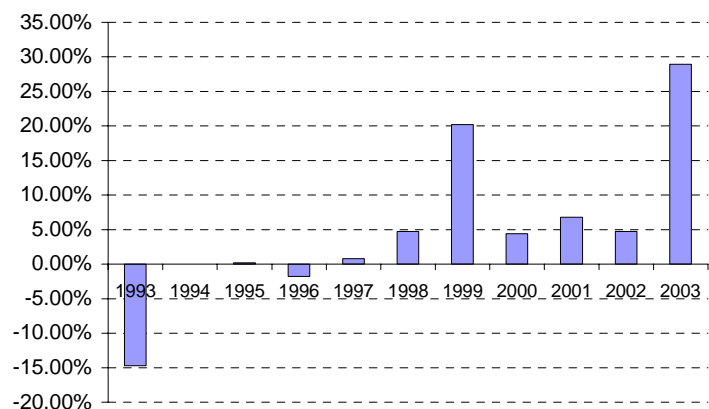
14. The overall long-term evolution of the flow of resources to the United Nations system shows an upward trend from \$2,274 million in 1979 to \$5,991 million until 1992, corresponding to a total increase of almost 160 per cent in 13 years, with an average annual growth of 13.6 per cent. In 1993, those flows sharply dropped by 14.7 per cent and, after that, experienced a few years of stagnation or fluctuation until the year 1998, with a jump in 1999 and a moderate growth between 2000 and 2002. In 2003, a sharp increase was recorded. Overall, the contributions received by the system for development cooperation, as defined in Box 1, more than doubled between 1993 and 2003 (see also table 1 and figure 1).

15. Annual variations (see figure 2) occur for different reasons. The increase from 1998 to 1999 was largely attributed to the sharp increase in the contributions to WFP. The sharp increase in 2003 is unprecedented, but is inflated by the revaluation of several national currencies against the United States dollars.

Figure 2

Annual growth of total contributions to the United Nations system for development cooperation activities (1993-2003)

(Percentage)

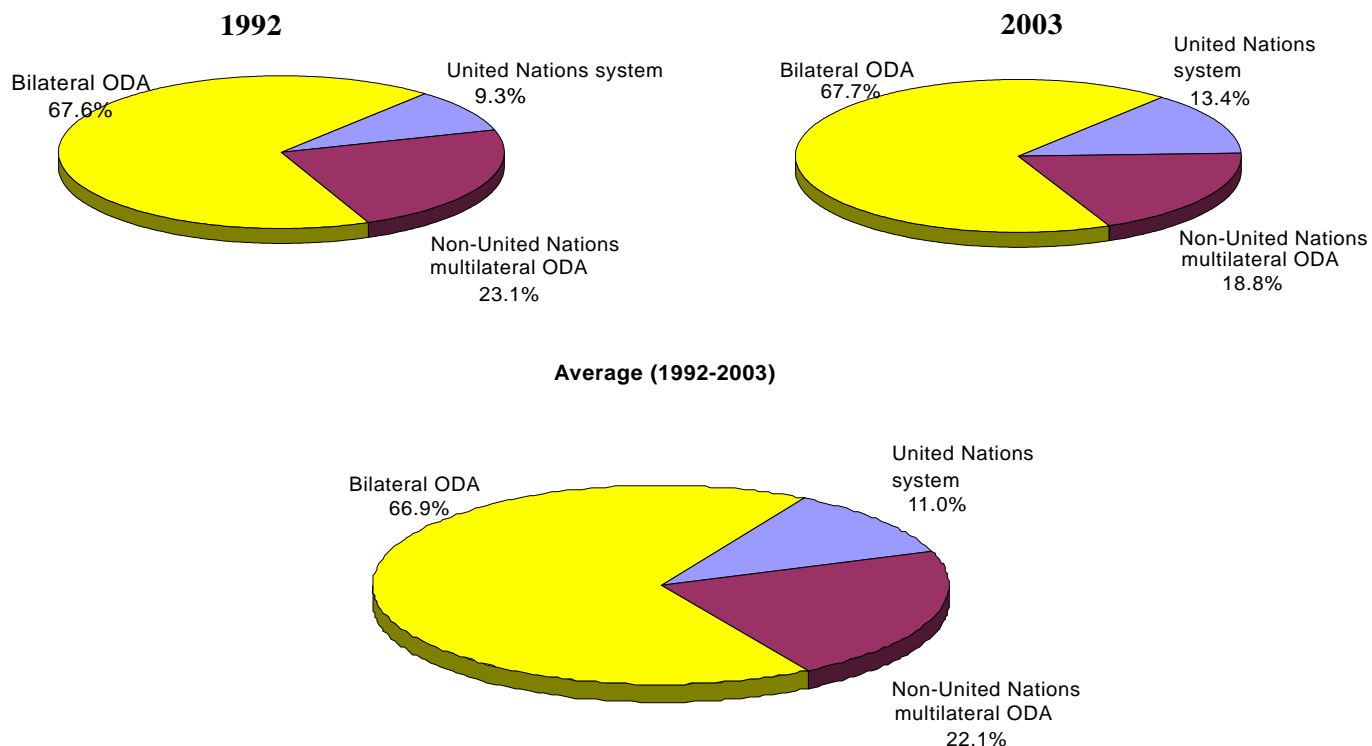


16. We note a similar pattern of change in the overall value of the non-United Nations multilateral assistance and that of bilateral ODA, although the extent of annual variations differs for each type of ODA.

17. Other than a noticeable increase in 1999, for most years in the 1990s the resources made available to the United Nations system stagnated. Since then, overall contributions show a positive trend. Likewise, the non-United Nations portion of multilateral ODA experienced stagnation for most of the 1990s without concrete signs of recovery, but started to pick up slightly in 2003. Bilateral ODA showed similar volatile dynamics over a 12-year period, with substantial increases of over 20 per cent in the years 2002 and 2003. It is worth noting that the absolute amount of bilateral ODA is, on average, twice as much as that of the corresponding multilateral flows for the past 12 years.

18. The share of contributions to the United Nations development cooperation activities in total ODA shows a general upward trend from 1992 to 2003, representing, on average, 11 per cent of the total ODA for the entire period. The share of bilateral ODA fluctuated during those 12 years, and was, on the average, equal to 66.9 per cent of total ODA, while the share of non-United Nations multilateral flows, which peaked at 24.3 per cent in 1997, after that, continued to shrink, reaching its lowest level of 18.8 per cent in 2003.

Figure 3
Distribution of official development assistance (1992-2003)
(Percentage)



A note of caution on the overall estimates of resources for operational activities for development of the United Nations system

19. As already mentioned, these positive trends should be interpreted with caution if we are interested in estimating the trends of long-term development cooperation of the United Nations system. The overall contributions indicated above are larger than the actual value of operational activities for development for the following reasons:

(a) Contributions to emergency relief or humanitarian assistance channelled to WFP, UNICEF and UNDP, among others, are included, although they are not part of the strict definition of operational activities for development used by the General Assembly, which refers only to those activities that aim at promoting long-term development. Both operational activities for development and humanitarian assistance are positive contributions of the United Nations system to the development of the recipient countries and are classified as ODA, but humanitarian assistance should not be confused with operational activities for development;

(b) Contributions to the United Nations system also include some operations that are channelled through organizations of the system only to make use of their administrative services (e.g., procurement or personnel recruitment) in exchange of a fee for the agencies. It could be questioned whether these activities are genuine development cooperation efforts and should be included in the estimate. The answer is not a clear-cut one.³

Comparison with the contributions to the International Development Association

20. A comparison between the total contributions to the United Nations development cooperation system and those to the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group, on the basis of the statistics recorded by DAC, is shown in table 2.

Table 2

Contributions to the United Nations development cooperation system and to IDA: a comparison (1992-2003)

(Millions of United States dollars)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
United Nations system	5 991	5 105	5 587	5 599	5 499	5 542	5 832	6 973	7 278	7 775	8 138	10 493
Annual increment	—	-14.7%	9.4%	0.2%	-1.8%	0.8%	5.2%	20.2%	4.4%	6.8%	4.7%	28.9%
IDA	6 312	4 983	4 620	5 419	3 992	4 084	4 163	2 923	3 713	3 638	3 320	3 179
Annual increment	—	-21.1%	-7.3%	17.3%	-26.3%	2.3%	1.9%	-29.8%	27.1%	-2.0%	-8.7%	-4.2%

Sources: OECD/DAC and United Nations databank on operational activities for development.

³ Relevance of these contributions for the mandates and priorities of those organizations and the nature of the activities supported (i.e., whether they are part of the agency's programmatic activities in the pursuit of complex development targets) may be sufficient criteria to decide whether to validate their inclusion in the estimate of operational activities for development. In general, however, we should exclude from this computation those contributions that amount to mere financial intermediation or pure provision of management or consulting services and that have no specific relevance for the development programmes promoted by the agency in a given recipient country. It is, however, difficult (if not impossible), in statistical terms, to isolate these purely "financial intermediation" operations or "business-like" management services from other joint operations, which may be genuine efforts to combine, in a participatory way, development contributions from more than one partner. Both types of operations may look the same and be labelled in the same way, whether they are hidden under the title of "multi-bi" operations, cost-sharing, joint ventures or joint activities or joint programmes, or considered self-supporting "cash" contributions of national authorities.

21. Except for 1992, when the total amount of contributions to IDA was slightly higher than those to the United Nations system, in the years thereafter, the statistics on overall contributions to the United Nations system and contributions to IDA show the following situation: after an initial stagnation and decline of contributions (until 1998), the trend seems to favour the United Nations system, while IDA suffered a severe decline in 1999, followed by some recovery but a substantial stagnation until 2003. The United Nations system instead went through a modest but steady improvement in global contributions in the years 2000 through 2002, until it experienced the notable jump in 2003, while contributions to IDA were still declining. In 2003 IDA received contributions that were only 30 per cent of those received by the United Nations system.⁴

22. However, this finding suffers from the same statistical problem singled out above with the estimates of the overall contributions to the United Nations system, which, on the one hand, overvalue the actual contributions for support to long-term development efforts of the system and, on the other, include contributions that should not be properly classified as development cooperation efforts, being a form of transfer of funds not received, strictly speaking, for developmental purposes. These contributions to the system, in fact, also include flows from IDA and other international entities that channel (directly or indirectly) their contributions to country-level activities through United Nations organizations, creating a problem of double-counting for those contributions.

23. It should be mentioned here that in the year 2002 the IDA 13th replenishment negotiations were concluded, bringing the mobilization of resources to IDA to a total of almost \$23 billion over the three-year period 2003-2005 (more than \$7,600 million a year). The negotiations for the IDA 14th replenishment concluded in February of 2005 are continuing that tendency, increasing the contributions to IDA to at least \$34 billion over the period 2006-2008, marking an increase of almost 48 per cent against the 13th replenishment.

24. Comparisons of commitments with statistics on disbursed contributions is, however, statistically incorrect, even if the funding mechanism adopted by IDA lessens the volatility of its contributions.⁵

Core and non-core resource contributions

25. Section III specifies the distinction between “regular” or “core” resources and “other resources” (sometimes called “non-core”, “extrabudgetary”, or “supplementary” resources). The General Assembly has repeatedly highlighted the need to enhance the “core” or “regular” part of the contributions to the United Nations development system in order to guarantee the availability of those capacities that are required to

⁴ These data are based on the statistics for ODA published by DAC.

⁵ This difficulty is even more serious if we consider that donors' contributions to IDA are made in the form of pledging notes, with a binding nature over the three-year period of the replenishment, but actual disbursements occur only when the notes are encashed, which may happen over a longer period (six to nine years). In addition, since several organizations in the United Nations system, in particular the funds and programmes, adopt annual voluntary contributions as prevailing funding modality for their development cooperation activities, it is not possible to compare commitments to IDA with the corresponding expected contributions for the United Nations system, for difference in reliability of data. The use of Multi-Year Funding Frameworks (MYFFs) by the United Nations funds and programmes has not eliminated the problem of long-term predictability of funding.

promote longer-term development cooperation. At the same time, the Assembly has not ignored the increase in “other resources” (referred to as “non-core resources”) as a mechanism that supplements the means of operational activities for development and an important vehicle to increase the total resources available for the operational activities for development of the system. The contributions that are classified as “other resources”⁶ include essential inputs that complement the “core” resource, letting the organizations of the system achieve more ambitious development cooperation goals. The “other resources”, however, should only be in addition to the level that guarantees the basic performance of an agency, given its institutional functions and mandates and, to use the terminology of the General Assembly in paragraph 20 of its resolution 59/250, “are not a substitute for core resources”.

Box 2

Core resources and unearmarked resources

The distinction between “core” resources and the “other resources” is often used as a proxy to define the notion of “unearmarked contributions”. Only “unearmarked contributions” allow an agency to align the allocation of its resources to criteria that fully depend on its priorities, as opposed to “earmarked contributions” (often considered an alternative expression for “tied-aid”), which would tie the utilization of a contribution to a specific pre-determined use.

Earmarked contributions, however, can be tied to themes that are central for the institutional mandates of the agency. Therefore, the substantive relevance of these resources should not be dismissed a priori.

For that reason, the General Assembly refers to this theme by stressing that “unearmarked contributions are vital for the coherence and harmonization of the operational activities of the United Nations system.” (para. 20 of resolution 59/250). It should, however, be recognized that while “core resources” are by definition “unearmarked”, the “other resources” are not necessarily “earmarked”, since they may be of both types.

26. Given the centrality of “core” or “regular” resources for the key development cooperation role of the United Nations system, it is justified to assess the trends of this category of contributions, and compare them with the overall trends in other contributions received by the system. The breakdown of contributions between “core” and “other resources” has been available only since 1996.

27. Analysing the annual dynamics of these two types of contributions to the United Nations system in tables 3 and 4 and figure 5, a general upward trend is noted, although year-to-year changes fail to demonstrate any consistent pattern, with

⁶ As indicated before, under the label “other resources” there are also contributions that do not belong to a genuine definition of the development cooperation efforts of the United Nations system, since they are not exactly operational activities for development of its organizations but mere transfer of funds or provision of pure management services (for procurement or staff recruitment). This concern, by definition, does not apply to contributions to “core resources”.

a significantly different pace of growth or decline. Moreover, a technical problem with the data provided by one major organization, which undertook a major reclassification between “core” and “non-core” resources in 1999, altered the meaningfulness of the analysis of those numbers, when they cover the period 1996-2003.⁷

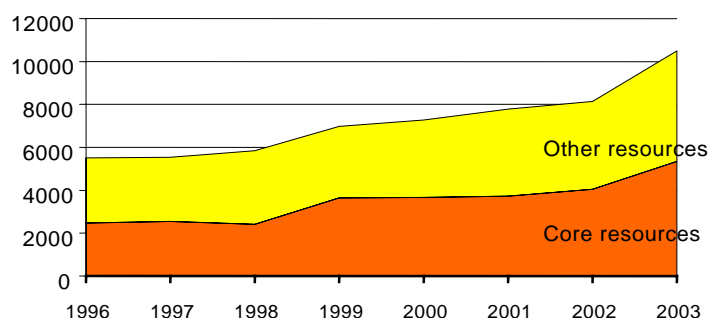
Table 3
Contributions to the United Nations system for operational activities for development: core and other resources

(Millions of United States dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total contributions	5 499.0	5 542.0	5 802.0	6 973.0	7 278.6	7 775.3	8 138.0	10 493.2
Core resources	2 467.0	2 546.0	2 403.9	3 638.3	3 661.6	3 725.3	4 064.3	5 336.5
Other resources	3 032.0	2 996.0	3 428.1	3 334.7	3 617.0	4 049.9	4 090.7	5 156.7

Figure 4
Contributions to the United Nations system’s operational activities for development: core and other resources (1996-2003)

(Millions of United States dollars)



28. This technical problem altered the results of the analysis of annual variations, as is shown in table 4, where the anomalous variation of contributions to “core” resources in 1999 is due only to this reclassification exercise.

⁷ In 1999, WFP adopted radical changes in the criteria to distinguish between core and non-core resources. This circumstance had a strong impact on the overall statistics on core resources for the entire United Nations system, which registered a sharp increase of 51.35 per cent that year, largely due to this reclassification. The ratio between the two components had completely changed in that period, so that aggregate data of the system do not accurately reflect the entity of the trends in “core” and “other resources”.

Table 4
Annual increase in total contributions to the United Nations system's operational activities for development

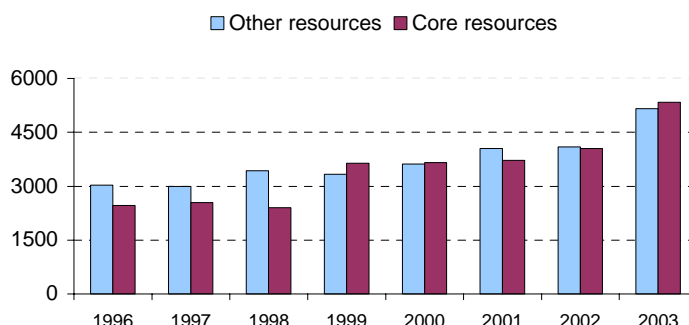
(Percentage)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total contributions	0.78	4.69	20.18	4.38	6.82	4.66	28.44
Core resources	3.20	-5.58	51.35	0.64	1.74	8.64	31.85
Other resources	-1.19	14.42	-2.72	8.47	11.97	1.01	1.01

29. Similarly, it is difficult to interpret the information contained in figure 5, since it cannot be concluded unequivocally that the higher levels of "other resources" as compared with "core" contributions from 1996 to 1998, are not affected by the different classifications criteria applied before and after 1999.

Figure 5
Contributions to core and other resources: a comparison

(Millions of United States dollars)



Revisiting the analysis of trends in "core" contributions

30. The only way to avoid this statistical obstacle in estimating "core" and "other resources" is by excluding the information reported by WFP, in order to avoid this distortion. The findings of this analysis are illustrated in tables 5 and 6 and figures 6 and 7. In this way, table 5 and figure 6 still show that the overall contributions follow a positive trend with the average annual growth rate of 9.3 per cent for the period 1996-2003 (slightly slower than the 10.1 per cent when WFP was included), but this analysis shows much more interesting information about the trends of these two components and their relative size.

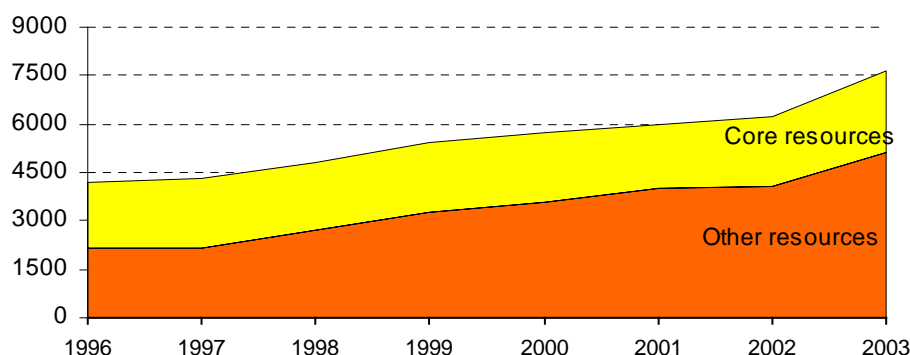
Table 5
Contributions to the United Nations system's operational activities for development (excluding WFP): core and other resources

(Millions of United States dollars)

	<i>Total contributions</i>	<i>Core resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>
1996	4 165.7	1 987.0	2 178.7
1997	4 329.1	2 197.2	2 131.9
1998	4 784.7	2 076.3	2 708.4
1999	5 406.2	2 125.7	3 280.5
2000	5 707.3	2 129.5	3 577.8
2001	5 981.3	1 969.4	4 011.9
2002	6 231.5	2 152.5	4 079.0
2003	7 673.2	2 544.5	5 128.7

Figure 6
Contributions to the United Nations system's operational activities for development (excluding WFP): core and other resources

(Millions of United States dollars)



31. Core resources (excluding WFP) fluctuated around the same level (\$2 billion a year) for the entire period, except for the year 2003, when they reached \$2,544.5 million. The “other resources”, on the other hand, registered a pattern of continuous growth for the same period. This is evident even more in figure 6, where the lower area under the curve for “other resources” is constantly growing, while the space between the two curves (which shows the “core resources”) is almost the same, confirming the long-term stagnation of “core” resources for the system as a whole and the marked decline of their relative importance as compared with “other resources” for the system as a whole.

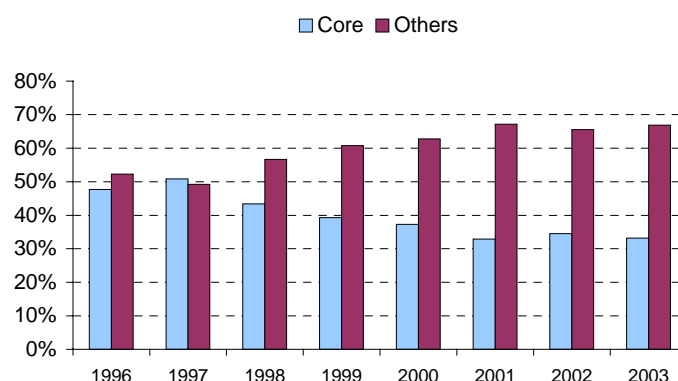
Table 6
Share of core or other resources over the total contributions for development cooperation of the United Nations system (excluding WFP)

(Percentage)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Core resources	47.7	50.8	43.4	39.3	37.3	32.9	34.5	33.2
Other resources	52.3	49.2	56.6	60.7	62.7	67.1	65.5	66.8

Figure 7
Share of core or other resources for the United Nations system (excluding WFP)

(Percentage)

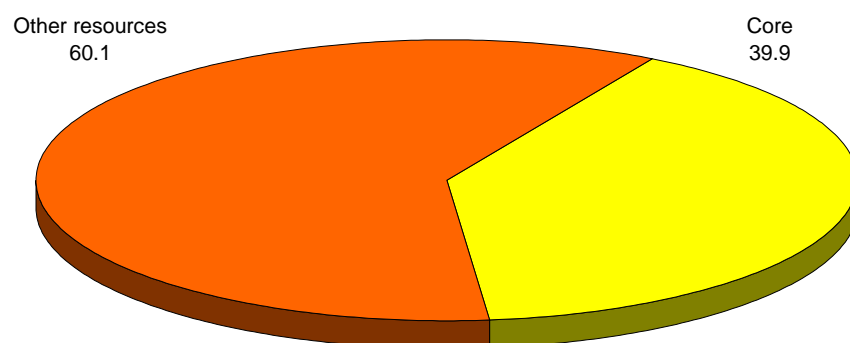


32. The share of “core” resources in the overall contributions (table 6) reached its peak in 1997 and continued to decline during the entire period, except for a modest increase in 2002, in spite of the increase in “core” resources in the year 2003. The bars in figure 7 show the same phenomenon even more strikingly with opposite changes in the heights of the two columns for the entire period, showing the increasing role of “non-core” contributions for several organizations of the United Nations system, despite the calls of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in support of “core” contributions.

33. Overall, the relative importance of “core” and “other resources” for the entire period is shown in clear terms in figure 8, where “core” resources represented only 39.9 per cent of total contributions for the entire period. This percentage has continued to decline more recently (its level is 33.2 per cent in the year 2003).

Figure 8
Share of core and other resources to the United Nations system for development cooperation (excluding WFP): 1996-2003

(Average percentage)



34. Comparing these results, which apply to the United Nations system as a whole (excluding WFP), with the composition of “core” and “other resources” in selected individual agencies or groups of agencies, the following results are obtained (see table 7).

Table 7
Ratio of “core” and “other resources” over total contributions by selected agency or group of agencies (excluding WFP)

(Percentage)

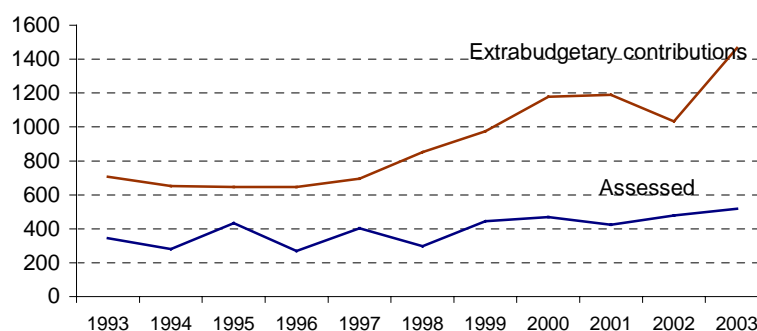
	Average (1996-2003)		2003	
	Core resources	Other resources	Core resources	Other resources
UNDP*	34.8	65.2	27.6	72.4
UNFPA	80.0	20.0	77.0	23.0
UNICEF	52.5	42.7	47.5	57.3
Specialized agencies	33.9	66.1	32.7	67.3

* This includes only contributions to UNDP and excludes other UNDP-administered funds.

35. The contributions to the regular budgets of the specialized and technical agencies have shown a fluctuating trend below the overall \$500 million mark (see figure 9). The year 2003 was the only exception, when regular contributions were slightly higher and reached the level of \$518 million. In general, there is clear evidence of a growing role of “extrabudgetary” contributions to these agencies as a support to their operational activities for development. That long-term trend had an interruption in the years 2001 and 2002, when extrabudgetary contributions either stagnated (2001) or declined (2002). Extrabudgetary contributions grew significantly in 2003 to reach the level of \$1.44 billion, doubling the amount of contributions received in 1997. The total volume of extrabudgetary contributions received in 2003 was almost three times larger than that of assessed contributions.

Figure 9
Assessed and extrabudgetary contributions to the United Nations specialized and technical agencies: 1993-2003

(Millions of United States dollars)



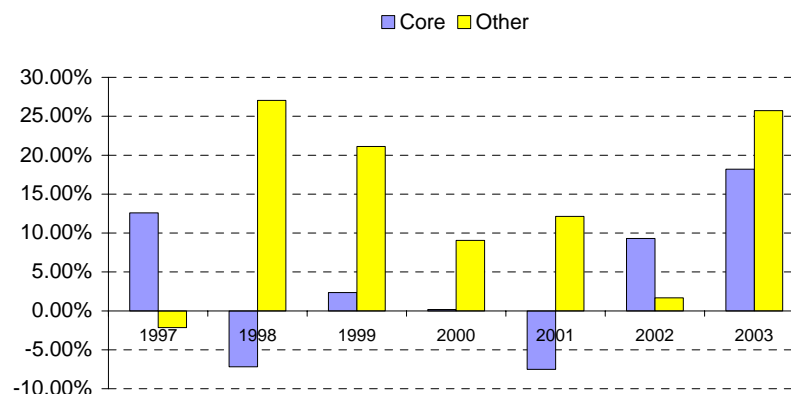
36. Looking, in more general terms, at the year-to-year dynamics of these two flows, “core” resources (without WFP) grew at an average annual rate of 3.95 per cent for the entire period, showing an erratic and, overall, modest growth (see table 8 and figure 10). More significant improvements were recorded in 2002 and 2003. The sharp increase in the year 2003 for the “core” resources is still lower than the corresponding increase in the contributions to “other resources”.

Table 8
Annual growth of contributions to the United Nations system’s operational activities for development (excluding WFP): core and other resources

(Percentage)

	<i>Total contributions</i>	<i>Core resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>
1997	3.92	10.58	-2.15
1998	10.52	-5.50	27.04
1999	12.98	2.38	21.12
2000	5.57	0.18	9.06
2001	4.80	-7.52	12.13
2002	4.18	9.30	1.67
2003	23.14	18.21	25.73

Figure 10
Annual growth of contributions to the United Nations system's operational activities for development (excluding WFP)
 (Percentage)



Comparing “core” resources with other ODA flows

37. The comparison of the contributions to “core” resources (excluding WFP) with other international ODA flows in table 1 shows a situation which is less positive for the United Nations system than would emerge from the conclusions reached in paragraphs 12 through 14 on the basis of the overall contributions to the United Nations system for development cooperation. This is evident from table 9.

Table 9
Comparison between core contributions to the United Nations system for development cooperation (excluding WFP) and total ODA, non-United Nations multilateral ODA and bilateral ODA (1996-2003)

(Millions of United States dollars and percentage)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
United Nations system “core” resources	1 987	2 197	2 076	2 125	2 129	1 969	2 152	2 544
Non-United Nations multilateral ODA	17 827	18 003	18 735	19 156	20 089	20 085	21 502	25 197
Ratio United Nations system “core” to non-United Nations multilateral	11.1%	12.2%	11.1%	11.1%	10.6%	9.8%	10.0%	10.1%
Bilateral ODA	39 928	33 253	35 935	38 378	36 847	36 033	43 463	52 832
Ratio United Nations system “core” to bilateral ODA	5.0%	6.6%	5.8%	5.5%	5.8%	5.5%	5.0%	4.8%
Total ODA	56 698	49 628	53 124	54 259	54 877	53 612	61 493	72 307
Ratio United Nations system “core” to total ODA	3.5%	4.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%

38. While the overall contributions to the United Nations system, including those to WFP, represented 13.4 per cent of total ODA (table 1), contributions to its "core" resources (excluding WFP) represent only 3.5 per cent of the total ODA. In comparative terms, those to non-United Nations multilateral organizations account for 18.8 per cent of ODA, while bilateral cooperation represented 67.7 per cent of total ODA. Similarly, the overall contributions to the system amounted to 71.4 per cent of the volume of contributions to non-United Nations multilateral organizations in 2003, whereas "core" resources (excluding WFP) were only 10.1 per cent of those contributions to non-United Nations multilateral ODA.

39. A comparison of contributions of the United Nations system and flows for bilateral cooperation reveals that "core" resources (excluding WFP) represented only 4.8 per cent of the level of bilateral programmes in 2003, while the ratio of overall contributions to the United Nations system and bilateral cooperation reaches almost 20 per cent of the bilateral ODA efforts.

40. When "core" contributions to the United Nations system (excluding WFP) are compared with the flows of resources that support IDA (table 10), a much clearer picture is obtained than was the case looking at the high percentage of the overall contributions to the system over the contributions to IDA (see table 2).

41. The contributions to "core" resources of the United Nations system, therefore, play, in relative terms, a much more modest role in international financing for development as compared with other flows.

Table 10

Contributions to core resources to the United Nations system for development cooperation (excluding WFP) and contributions to IDA: a comparison (1996-2003)

(Millions of United States dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
United Nations system "core" resources (without WFP)	1 987	2 197	2 076	2 125	2 129	1 969	2 152	2 544
IDA	3 992	4 084	4 163	2 923	3 713	3 638	3 320	3 179
Ratio United Nations system "core"/IDA	49.8%	53.8%	49.9%	72.7%	57.3%	54.1%	64.8%	80.0%

Contributions by groups of agencies

42. The four main funds and programmes (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP), account for about three quarters of the resources commanded by the United Nations system development cooperation activities (see table 11 and figure 11).

Table 11
**Contributions to funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other
 United Nations entities by group**

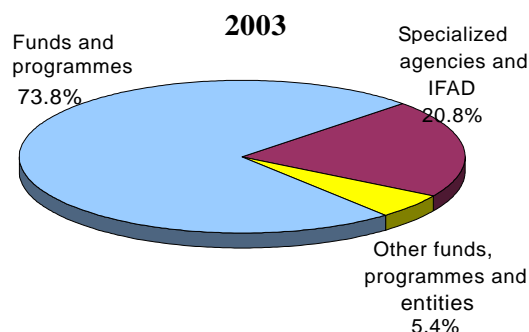
(Millions of United States dollars)

	<i>Main funds and programmes</i>	<i>Other funds and programmes and United Nations entities</i>	<i>Technical/specialized agencies and IFAD</i>
1992	4 712.8	73.5	1 205.2
1993	3 966.0	55.0	1 084.7
1994	4 479.8	78.3	1 029.0
1995	4 330.5	69.8	1 199.0
1996	4 404.2	121.0	973.8
1997	4 289.5	83.8	1 208.7
1998	4 520.0	72.7	1 239.6
1999	5 060.9	369.5	1 542.6
2000	5 139.5	364.1	1 775.0
2001	5 624.2	496.9	1 655.1
2002	6 085.9	521.1	1 531.0
2003	7 745.1	569.2	2 178.9

43. As compared to the early 1990s, their share has slightly declined. In 1994, for example, these funds and programmes accounted for 80 per cent (the highest level in the decade) of the total resources received by the United Nations system for operational activities for development. In comparison, the specialized agencies (considered as a group, also including in this case, for statistical purposes, IFAD) comprise 20 per cent of the total, with marginal changes over the years. Other funds, programmes and United Nations entities are the smallest group, commanding less than 6 per cent of the total resources in 2003. Before 1999, their share hovered between 1 per cent to 2 per cent. A jump to over 5 per cent occurred in 1999 and stayed in that range until 2003.

Figure 11
Contributions to funds, programmes, specialized agencies and other United Nations entities by group

(Percentage)



Contributions to the United Nations funds and programmes

44. Against the backdrop of funding for the United Nations development cooperation activities from the early 1990s, the continued decline of core (or regular) resources of the United Nations funds and programmes is also noted, while the reliance on non-core (or supplementary) resources has sharply increased since 1996.

45. Table 12 shows the trends of contributions to the core resources for each of the four main funds and programmes for the period starting 1992.

Table 12
Contributions of core resources from Governments and other sources to funds and programmes

(Millions of United States dollars)

	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP
1992	1 073.8	233.2	548.0	^a
1993	909.0	217.0	509.0	^a
1994	942.8	254.5	535.0	^a
1995	911.0	305.0	541.9	^a
1996	854.8	232.4	516.1	480.0
1997	766.6	377.0	529.3	348.8
1998	757.0	268.9	577.9	327.6
1999	681.3	244.1	585.9	1 512.6 ^b
2000	634.1	256.4	596.7	1 532.1 ^b
2001	651.7	260.2	541.4	1 755.9 ^b
2002	663.1	246.5	697.2	1 894.8 ^b
2003	769.9	288.5	720.8	2 792.0 ^b

^a No breakdown data on core resources available.

^b The apparent increase in 1999 and 2000 is largely due to a change of rules for the definition of regular resources in WFP.

Contributions to other United Nations funds, programmes and entities

46. Contributions to other United Nations funds, programmes and other organizations or entities, whose funding is reflected by item 5 of table A.1 in the annex, and in category (c) indicated in Box 1, stagnated under the level of \$100 million in most years of the 1990s. The largest year-to-year increase was registered in 1999, as the total volume of resources jumped by more than three times to \$369.5 million. The level of \$569 million in 2003 is the largest ever reached by that group. Despite that positive growth, the volume of resources mobilized by those other funds, programmes and United Nations entities represented approximately only 5 per cent of the total amount of resources contributed to the United Nations system for operational activities for development.

Contributions to specialized and technical agencies

47. The total contributions to the technical and specialized agencies (excluding IFAD) reached the level of \$1,985 million in 2003, more than double the level registered in 1992. The largest year-to-year growth (31.3 per cent) was experienced in 2003. When IFAD is added to that group, the total volume of resources mobilized by the group reached the level of \$2,179 million in 2003. The share of the total resources of the United Nations as accounted for by specialized/technical agencies and IFAD was 20.8 per cent of the total volume of resources contributed to the United Nations system for operational activities for development in 2003.

C. Expenditures**Overall trends**

48. For the period between 1993 and 2003, total expenditures of the United Nations system for operational activities sourced from grants⁸ and concessional loans⁹ grew from a level of \$5.2 billion to \$9.97 billion, for a total of about \$68 billion for the entire period.¹⁰ Average annual expenditure was \$6.18 billion. Average annual increase was about 7.6 per cent.

49. From 1993 to 1996 (see figure 12), annual expenditures had been either declining or fluctuating, coinciding with the initial significant drop in 1993 and subsequent stagnation of contribution levels in 1994 through 1997. The trend became positive beginning in 1997, continuing on an upward trend until reaching a peak at \$9.97 billion in 2003, when it nearly doubled the 1993 base figure. The dramatic increase in 2003 represented an unprecedented 31 per cent increase and was mainly caused by a surge in WFP expenditures, which accounted for a 34 per cent share of total expenditures of the United Nations system for that year and was twice the level of expenditures for WFP in the previous year.

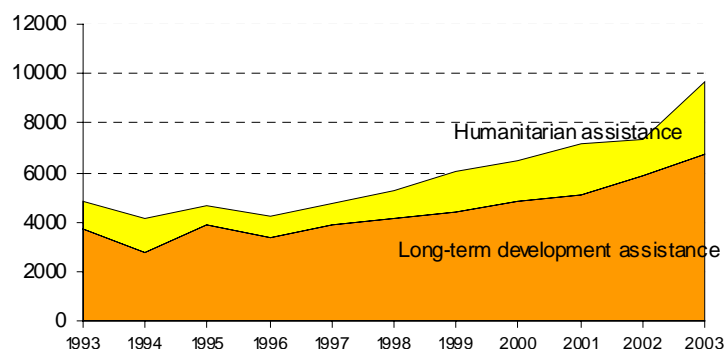
⁸ Includes expenditures financed by UNDP and UNDP-administered funds, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, specialized agencies, and other organizations, including from government "self-supporting" contributions. See notations in table B.1 on sources of funds.

⁹ Concessional loans through IFAD.

¹⁰ At current prices and exchange rates. This information does not include expenditures by UNHCR for humanitarian assistance.

Figure 12
**Total expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system
(1993-2003)**

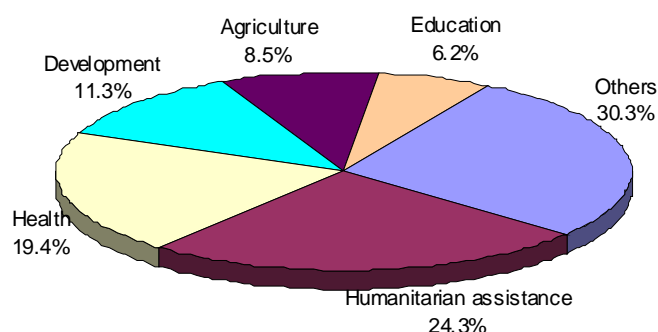
(Millions of United States dollars)



Expenditures by sector

50. The trends in agency expenditures are better seen together with trends in sectoral expenditures. Over the period 1993-2003, five major sectors accounted for almost 70 per cent of total grant expenditures:¹¹ humanitarian assistance (24.3 per cent), health (19.4 per cent), general development issues (11.3 per cent), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (8.5 per cent), and education (6.2 per cent).

Figure 13
**Share of expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system,
by sector (1993-2003)**



¹¹ Sector classification is based on the "Revised ACC Programme Classification" approved on behalf of the (then) ACC by the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ) at its 12th Session, Geneva, 2-6 March 1998. All competencies of ACC have been transferred to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board on Coordination (CEB).

51. Health is the second largest sector of expenditures and is largely accounted for both by specialized agencies (such as WHO) and UNICEF, which altogether accounted for more than 82 per cent of the expenditures in that sector. While the share of UNICEF declined over the last five years, the specialized agencies increased their share from 43 per cent in the period 1993-1998 to 52 per cent in the period 1999-2003.

52. The third major sector is indicated as General development issues, and is mainly represented by UNDP expenditures, which accounted for 77 per cent of the total on average for the entire period. UNICEF also contributed to that group of expenditures, with an increasing share from 16 per cent in 1993-1998 to 22 per cent in the last five years.

Table 13

Distribution of expenditures for operational activities for development by sector (1993-2003)

(in percentage)

	<i>02. General development issues</i>	<i>06. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries</i>	<i>13. Health</i>	<i>14. Education</i>	<i>16. Humanitarian assistance</i>	<i>Subtotal for major sectors</i>	<i>All other sectors</i>	<i>Total</i>
1993	8.5	10.4	24.3	6.2	23.6	73.0	27.0	100.0
1994	12.4	9.6	20.1	6.0	32.2	80.4	19.6	100.0
1995	10.9	8.5	26.1	6.3	17.2	69.1	30.9	100.0
1996	15.2	9.2	16.7	6.3	19.8	67.2	32.8	100.0
1997	15.8	8.7	19.3	7.0	17.4	68.2	31.8	100.0
1998	16.9	8.2	15.4	6.7	20.4	67.7	32.3	100.0
1999	14.5	7.3	16.7	6.3	26.0	70.8	29.2	100.0
2000	9.0	9.7	21.0	4.9	25.9	70.6	29.4	100.0
2001	8.0	9.7	17.7	5.2	28.3	68.9	31.1	100.0
2002	13.5	6.6	20.9	7.4	20.3	68.6	31.4	100.0
2003	11.0	7.2	17.6	6.3	30.3	72.5	27.5	100.0

53. For Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the specialized agencies (such as FAO) accounted for 53 per cent of expenditures, with UNDP and WFP also contributing about 30 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively for the entire 11-year period 1993-2003. The share of specialized agencies increased to 56 per cent during the latter half of the period (1999-2003), up from about 50 per cent during the earlier half, while the UNDP share declined from about 32 per cent to 28 per cent.

54. In education, expenditures originated in a significant way from a variety of agencies: WFP (31 per cent), UNICEF (29 per cent), UNDP (22 per cent), and specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, among others (17 per cent). Over time, the shares of UNDP and WFP dropped, while those of UNICEF and the specialized agencies increased.

55. UNFPA expenditures were entirely dedicated to the population sector and accounted for 90 per cent of the expenditures for this sector during the entire 11-year period 1993-2003.

Expenditures in humanitarian assistance

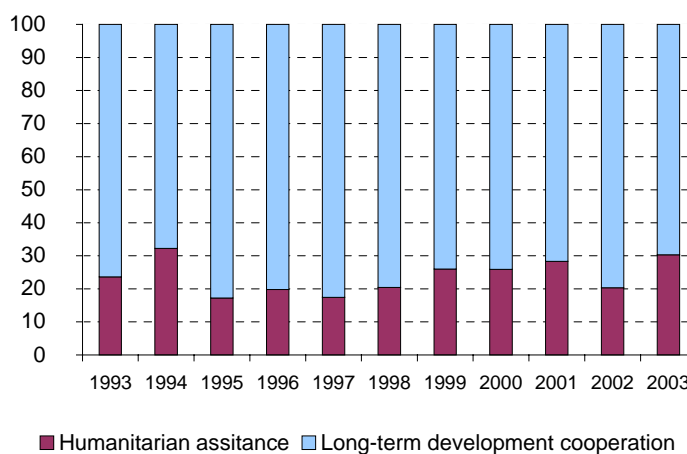
56. Humanitarian assistance¹² represents the biggest share of overall expenditures of the United Nations development system. The trend over the 11-year period 1993-2003 shows a significant increase in its role in the latter five years, 1999-2003, so that its overall share rose to about 26 per cent compared to about 22 per cent prevailing in the earlier period 1993-1998 (see figure 14 for the annual variations of the share). With its surge in 2003, this share rose to a high of 30 per cent.

57. Over the period 1993-2003, about 81 per cent of humanitarian assistance was accounted for by WFP, although that share tends to decline from about 90 per cent in the first half (1993-1998) to around 74 per cent in the latter 5 years (1999-2003), despite the surge in 2003. Beginning in 1999, specialized agencies and other organizations (not including UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and IFAD) accounted for a much higher share of humanitarian assistance at about 19 per cent, on average, and with a peak share of 26.6 per cent in 2002.

Figure 14

Shares of expenditures for operational activities for development (long-term development cooperation) versus humanitarian assistance for the United Nations system (1993-2003)

(Percentage)

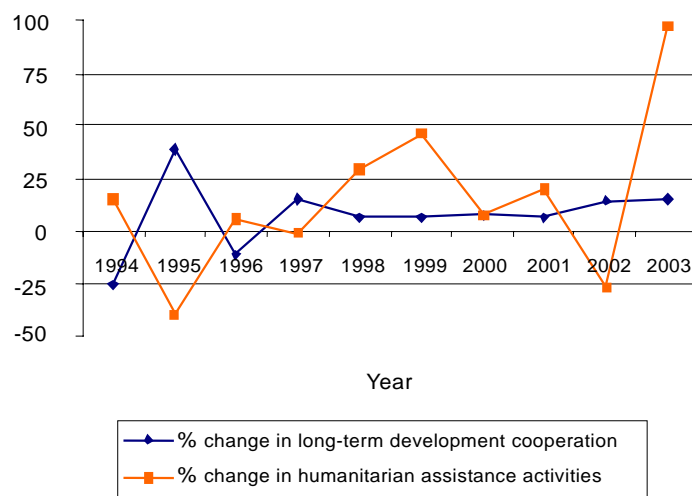


58. Humanitarian assistance increased at an average of 15.3 per cent per year during the 11-year period (1993-2003), compared to a much lower and more even-paced rate of increase for expenditures for operational activities for development (net of the humanitarian assistance component) of 7.4 per cent per year (see figures 13 and 14 for annual variations).

¹² This information does not include UNHCR expenditures. Therefore, the statistics on expenditures on humanitarian assistance for the United Nations system are systematically underestimated. It may be recalled that it was not possible to estimate contributions to humanitarian assistance in the first part of this section, on the basis of the information available.

Figure 15
Expenditures for operational activities for development (long-term development cooperation) versus humanitarian assistance for the United Nations system (annual variations)

(Percentage)



Expenditures by agency

59. UNDP expenditures (including those financed with UNDP-administered funds) were on an upward trend through 1998, but dipped and slowed down in the next four years, before recovering in 2003 at about the level of its expenditures in 1998 (see figure 16). WFP and UNICEF both had declining levels of expenditures from 1993 through 1997, before starting a new positive trend. The expansion of WFP expenditures in 2003 was particularly large, reflecting a sudden increase of its humanitarian assistance operations. UNICEF expenditures did not pick up until 1999.

Figure 16
Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations funds and programmes, 1993-2003

(Millions of United States dollars)

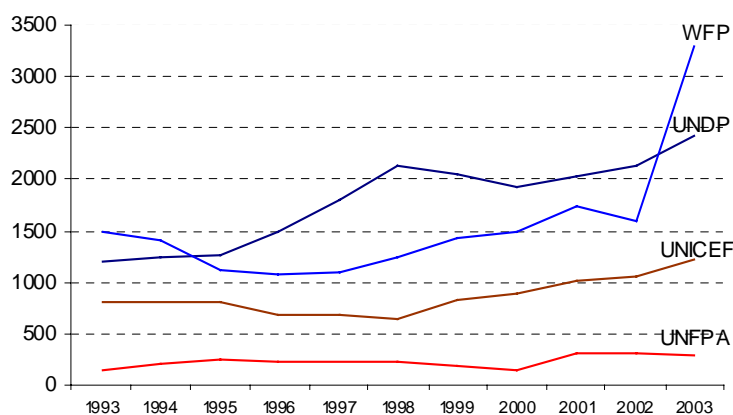
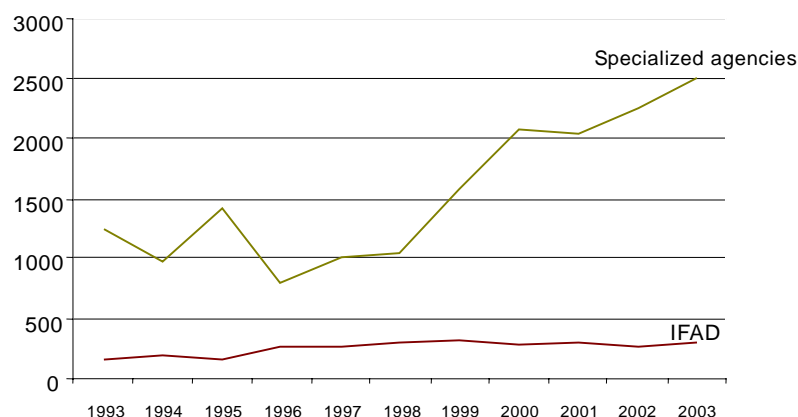


Figure 17
Expenditures on operational activities of the specialized agencies and IFAD, 1993-2003

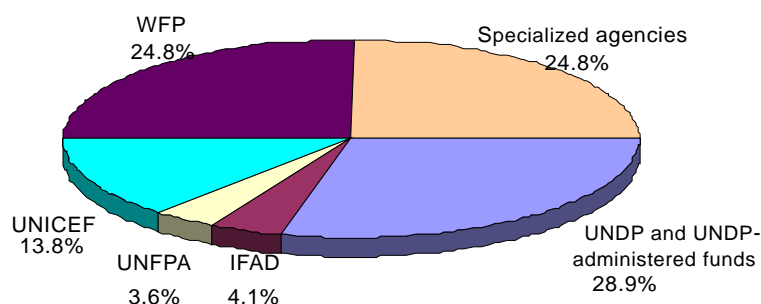
(Millions of United States dollars)



60. Expenditures by the specialized agencies were erratic (see figure 17), generally on the downtrend until 1998 (excepting 1995). In 1999, they increased dramatically by 51 per cent and exceeded the levels of UNDP expenditures in 2000 through 2003. Humanitarian expenditures by that group of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system dramatically increased beginning in 1999 and, for the period 1999-2003, they accounted, on the average, for 19 per cent of the expenditures for humanitarian activities of the system.

61. Including expenditures financed with UNDP-administered funds, the share of expenditures by UNDP was the largest within the United Nations system (see figure 18), followed by WFP and UNICEF. Specialized agencies and other organizations (not including IFAD) accounted for a combined share of about 25 per cent. IFAD accounted for about 4 per cent. The last five years, however, registered a shift in the UNDP share, which declined while the share of specialized agencies rose, so that their shares were almost equal (about 27 per cent) between 1999 and 2003. While the WFP share hovered around 25 per cent during the 11-year period, it jumped to about 33 per cent in 2003.

Figure 18
Share of expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system, by agency (1993-2003)
(Percentage)



Least developed countries

62. Least developed countries have collectively accounted for about a 30 per cent share of the total expenditures over the period 1993-2003. However, from a historical high of a 35 per cent share in 1996, expenditures in least developed countries have declined to a 29 per cent share in 2003. From the base year of 1993, amounts spent in least developed countries declined and stagnated over succeeding years until 1997. Beginning 1998 and for the next six years, expenditures increased, although unevenly and with very minimal increases in 1999, 2000, and 2002, until 2003, when there was a dramatic jump of 38 per cent over the previous year. Expenditures increased by 76 per cent between 1993 and 2003.

Figure 19
Expenditures in least developed countries vs. total expenditures, 1993-2003
(Millions of United States dollars)

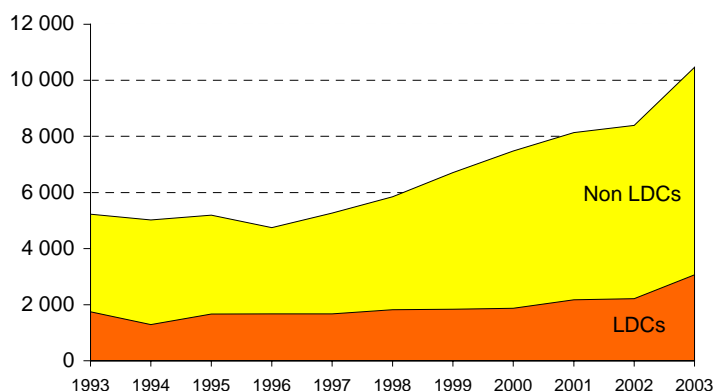
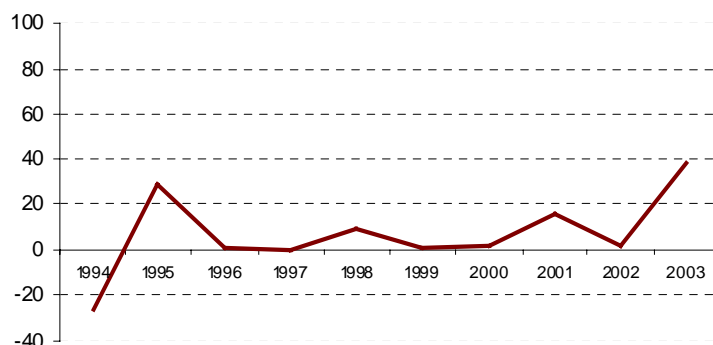


Figure 20
Percentage increase/decrease in expenditures in least developed countries, 1993-2003



63. In the last five years, 1999-2003, the 11 least developed countries¹³ that topped expenditure levels accounted for 63 per cent of total expenditures in least developed countries. Expenditures in Afghanistan, which posted large increases in the last three years (2001-2003), accounted for almost 12 per cent of expenditures in least developed countries during that period. Other countries, particularly Mozambique and those around and close to the Great Lakes region in Africa (the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda) also registered dramatic increases in expenditure in 2003 from previous year's levels.

64. Compared to the average increase for total expenditures, which was 7.6 per cent per year, the average annual increase in least developed country expenditures was lower, at about 7.0 per cent.

65. Among the agencies, WFP accounted for the largest share of expenditures in least developed countries (42 per cent), followed by UNDP (21 per cent), and UNICEF (19 per cent).

Expenditures by region

66. Across the five geographic regions, for the 11-year period 1993-2003, Africa has received the largest share of expenditures, accounting for 33 per cent of total, followed by Asia and the Pacific (22 per cent), the Americas (20 per cent), and Western Asia (11 per cent). Interregional and global programmes accounted for about 10 per cent of expenditures.

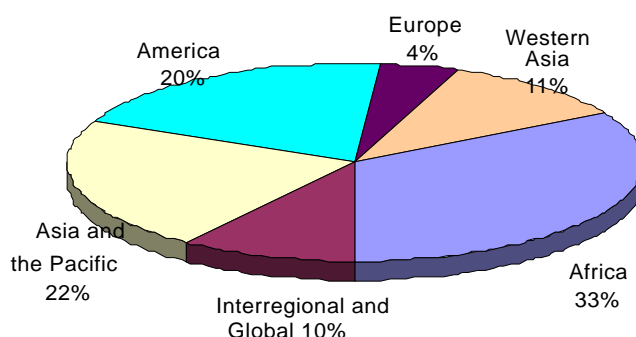
67. Expenditures in Africa had been on the downtrend from 1993 to 1997, from \$2.06 billion in 1993, levelling at around \$1.8 billion in 1998 and 1999. In 2000, expenditures in that region increased dramatically by 35 per cent, rising to the level of about \$2.5 billion for the next three years until 2002, followed by another sharp rise (36 per cent) in 2003. Over the entire period (1993-2002) expenditures in Africa had risen by 60 per cent. Countries in the Great Lakes region (among others) experienced large increases in expenditures.

¹³ Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda.

68. Expenditures in Asia and the Pacific rose more steadily, dipping slightly in 2003. Likewise, expenditures in the Americas moved steadily upwards, overtaking Asia and the Pacific in 1998, but dropping the following year and remaining almost stagnant for the next four years before rising again in 2003.

Figure 21

Regional distribution of expenditures on operational activities, 1993-2003

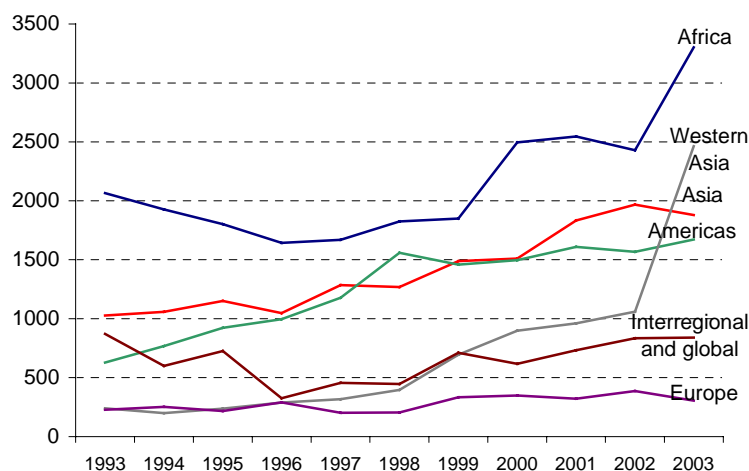


69. Between 1993 and 1996, expenditures in Western Asia were close to the levels of expenditures in Europe. However, significant increments were posted beginning in 1997, and registered the highest increases in 1999 (with Iraq and Cyprus) and in 2003 (Iraq). Between 2002 and 2003, expenditures spiked with an increase of 132 per cent, notably with expenditures in Iraq rising by 340 per cent (from \$349 million to \$1.54 billion).

Figure 22

Expenditures by region, 1993-2003

(Millions of United States dollars)



III. Methodological considerations

70. Statistical information reported, its coverage, definitions and sources are consistent with those used in previous years. In this section, key concepts and terms are clarified.¹⁴ Contributions and expenditures are expressed in United States dollars (\$), unless otherwise stated. Conversion in dollars is at current exchange rates. All trends are estimated in nominal terms, i.e., at current market prices, and not in real terms. Average figures are based on the mean of observations calculated over the relevant periods.

Statistical sources

71. Data used are derived from the financial statements of the four major United Nations funds and programmes, and information on technical cooperation activities collected by UNDP statistical services from other United Nations organizations, including specialized agencies and other entities of the system, and reported in the UNDP annual report of the Administrator, statistical annexes ("Information on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation expenditures. Addendum: statistical annex.")¹⁵ Definitions used herein are defined in that report. Information on IFAD is collected directly from that source.

72. Information on development cooperation activities other than those promoted by the United Nations system, in the form of either grants or concessional loans, is based on statistics provided by the OECD/DAC. Although development assistance efforts originated from non-official sectors, i.e., non-governmental organizations or private contributions to foundations, should also be considered, the interaction between these non-governmental entities and the activities of the United Nations system is not covered in the present report with minor exceptions.

Time coverage

73. The period covered by the present report covers the period from 1992 (1993 for expenditures) to 2003, which is the latest year for which confirmed data are available. Comparisons are sometimes made between shorter periods,¹⁶ which do not correspond to the programming cycle of any particular agency, in order to capture a medium-to-long term perspective in trends.

Data coverage

74. Data on contributions refer to actual contributions received in a given calendar year from Governments and other sources. We also include among contributions the

¹⁴ The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory or areas or its authorities, or concerning the delimitations of its frontiers or boundaries. The term "country" is used in the present report also when it refers to territories or areas.

¹⁵ DP/2004/37/Add.1.

¹⁶ For instance, owing to constraints in the availability of the breakdown data between "core" and "non-core" resources in the earlier 1990s, information can be produced on trends in core and supplementary (or other) contributions for the entire United Nations system starting only from 1996. Regular contributions to WFP, however, rose sharply in 1999, mainly as a result of a change in the criteria adopted to distinguish between core and non-core resources, making overall statistics of these two groups of contributions statistically correct only from 1999.

net profits received from the UNICEF greeting card operations. Data on other income related to resource transfers from one agency of the system to another are excluded in order to avoid double-counting of contributions. Overhead paid to executing agencies by other United Nations organizations are excluded from both contributions and expenditures to avoid double counting.

75. Data on expenditures and disbursements represent the support provided by the organizations of the system to the programmes and projects or, more in general, to the development activities of developing countries. Programme support expenditures as well as administrative and other support costs, where identifiable, are (or should be) excluded from the overall estimate of expenditures for operational activities for development. Given the level of information available for the preparation of the present report, however, it is not always possible to separate developmental and non-developmental expenditures and administrative expenses may be hidden under expenditures data.¹⁷ Similarly, it is not always possible to distinguish between contributions that have the exclusive finality of supporting development cooperation from those contributions that support administrative expenses.

76. Cost-sharing and other government cash counterpart contributions are included in the overall contributions. Given their nature, however, they may sometimes cause a distortion in interpreting the overall contributions to development that donors channel through the United Nations system. Statistics on expenditures may not clarify the matter either. An attempt to reduce that distortion is made in section II. Total contributions, however, do (or, better, should) not include government “self-supporting” contributions to the activities of the system organizations, when they are “in-kind counter-part contributions” since they may be difficult to assess. Nevertheless, expenditures financed by specialized agencies and other organizations with extrabudgetary sources often include expenditures financed from government “self-supporting” contributions.¹⁸

Coverage by organizations

77. Contributions received from Governments and other sources (see Box 1 in sect. II.A) are estimated on the basis of information provided by the main funds and programmes (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP), as well as IFAD. The information provided for “Contributions to UNDP-administered funds and trust funds”, as well as those to other United Nations funds and programmes and specialized agencies are obtained from the data on technical cooperation for the United Nations system provided by the UNDP statistical services.

78. The contributions to specialized agencies as well as those to other United Nations funds and programmes are not the actual contributions received by those entities but the estimates of those contributions as they are imputed to development

¹⁷ In the case of WHO, for instance, programme support and administrative expenditures are included in the statistics on expenditures (see DP/2004/37/Add.1, para. 7 (b)).

¹⁸ “Self-supporting contributions” may be defined differently from agency to agency, and not be limited to in-kind contributions, confusing them with cash contributions. The UNDP report on technical cooperation expenditure classifies a set of expenditures as being sourced from “unilateral self-supporting sources” — those expenditures that are funded with contributions from recipient countries “routed to executing organizations and specialized agencies and back to the contributing countries”. (see DP/2004/37/Add.1, para. 4).

cooperation activities, on the basis of the information obtained from the UNDP statistical services about United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary expenditures for technical cooperation activities. Consequently, contributions that fund administrative expenditures are not included, since those costs are excluded from the expenditures for technical cooperation activities. Contributions to the main United Nations funds and programmes and to funds administered by UNDP, do not make a distinction between resources for administrative expenses and resources for programme (development cooperation) activities, while administrative expenses are (or should) be excluded from the expenditures estimate.

79. Information on resources accrued to the budget of IFAD is treated separately in the annex, since the agency provides concessional loans and not grants.¹⁹ The inclusion of the contributions to IFAD makes it possible to estimate the value of the resources made available for operational activities for development of the United Nations system, whether those activities that are delivered as grants or through concessional lending, which is not very frequent (another exception is the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), which provides concessional loans).

80. Expenditures covered in the present report are sources from various types of funding:

(a) Bilateral flows from Governments or non-governmental sources that are channelled to the United Nations system (either through voluntary contributions or through assessed or negotiated contributions);

(b) Non-United Nations system multilateral sources, including outside entities such as regional banks, the Commission of the European Union, and the various development funds;

(c) unilateral “self-supporting” sources (from recipient countries for activities of the United Nations system in the same countries).

81. Expenditures financed by UNDP also cover disbursements of UNSO, UNCDF, and UNIFEM.

The double-counting issue and agency coverage

82. The above list of entities includes all the funds and programmes that receive contributions from donor countries through the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, but it is not limited to it. However, that list shows several gaps, which may engender some confusion on the actual coverage of the present report.

83. Not all contributions received by the organizations of the system have been included here, since some of them would cause double-counting. By including contributions from one organization or fund of the United Nations system to another entity of the system, the same contribution would actually be computed twice, the first time when it is originally received by one entity from non-United Nations sources, and again when it is transferred to the other United Nations entity. Since we

¹⁹ In section II, contributions received by IFAD have been added to the contributions to “specialized agencies” to calculate a grand total under one single group, still called “specialized agencies”. Therefore, the reader should be alerted to the different use of the term “contributions to specialized agencies”, when IFAD is included.

are interested in estimating the net contributions received by the system from external partners, all efforts should be done to exclude double-counting.

84. For that reason, some contributions received by United Nations entities have been excluded from the estimates of overall contributions, while information on expenditures may include organizations that are not mentioned on the contribution side, since they may have been excluded from the list of recipients of contributions to avoid double-counting. Expenditures, however, may hide double-counting, unless accurate information is available on how United Nations agencies channel their disbursements.

85. The sources used in the present report may omit some contributions not only to avoid double-counting but also for insufficient coverage of the information base. Future revisions of those statistics will eliminate some of the omissions, to include information from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), inter alia. UNHCR is also excluded among the statistics on expenditures.

Development cooperation and humanitarian assistance

86. The omission of UNHCR and possibly other actors actively involved in humanitarian assistance suggests that the present report should not be used to estimate the contributions to humanitarian assistance. Other institutional sources should be used for that purpose. Future improvements of the methodology should better distinguish between contributions for humanitarian assistance and contributions for longer-term development cooperation activities.

Assessed contributions to regular budgets of specialized agencies

87. For most specialized agencies, the regular budget is funded through assessed contributions. If the estimate of contributions is based on the actual budget data that they provide, the total value of the contributions to development cooperation would be overestimated, since those data often cover the administrative costs of the organizations, which, as indicated earlier, should be excluded from the overall estimate of expenditures for development cooperation. That problem applies also to the contributions to other organizations, like funds and programmes, since information available does not distinguish between resources for administrative expenses and resources for programme activities.

88. The problem is, however, particularly acute for specialized agencies, which tend to finance their development cooperation activities mostly with extrabudgetary resources. The share of the contributions to the regular budgets of the specialized agencies that do not fund development cooperation activities can be isolated from the share that can be considered ODA by using statistics on contributions estimated on the basis of UNDP-provided data on technical cooperation expenditures. In that case, instead of estimating directly the contributions to the regular budget that should be imputed to development cooperation activities, the value of the expenditures funded with regular budget resources is used as a proxy of the imputed share of the contributions to the regular budget of those institutions, assuming that contributions approximately level to the same order of magnitude of the

expenditures.²⁰ Although that is a practical method, it exposes the statistics on contributions to a higher risk of double-counting, since expenditure often hides double-counting by more than one agency.

“Core” resources and “other resources”

89. The total contributions to the United Nations system operational activities for development can be classified in two groups of resources: (a) “regular” or “core” resources, and (b) “extrabudgetary” or “non-core” or “supplementary” resources, which for simplicity will be here designated as “other resources”. Terminology varies from agency to agency, and so do definitions and actual coverage. The General Assembly — in its resolution 59/250, as well as in previous resolutions on the same subject — refers to these categories as “core” and “non-core” resources.

90. The notion of “core”, which originated within UNDP, is currently used for comparison reason by other funds and programmes as well, even if they may use alternative terms in their agency documents. This common terminology is also the outcome of the introduction of a common structure for the presentation of the budgets of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, adopted in compliance with paragraph 4 of UNICEF Executive Board decision 1998/2. The term “core resources” is not used by specialized agencies and other United Nations entities, which prefer the notion of “regular” budget. In the present report, the expressions “regular” resources and “core” resources are used synonymously.

91. The notion of “regular” or “core” resources is, in general, associated with a parallel concept of “regular” or “core” budget, which is expected to fund those expenses that are fundamental for the existence of the organization and its institutional mandates, even if its exact definition may be somewhat arbitrary.²¹

92. While most United Nations funds and programmes apply definitions of “regular” or “core” resources that are quite similar, consistent with the terminology used by their Executive Boards, the use of the expression “regular” resources across the system may differ, especially if the approval of the “regular budget” for one organization is associated with a specific funding modality, which may differ from other funding modalities used for other resources, e.g., contributions of “regular” resources to several specialized agencies are often assessed contributions, while “extrabudgetary” contributions may be funded with voluntary contributions (e.g., with trust funds).

Other conventions

93. In the tables included in the annex, a full stop is used to indicate decimals. Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. A

²⁰ That assumption is, of course, an oversimplification but a change in methodology would require more accurate information on the actual use of the regular budgets of specialized agencies for development cooperation purposes, and a thorough revision of the statistics used until 2003 by the Secretariat. For practical reasons, that assumption has been used this year as well.

²¹ The notion of “core” or “regular” budget here recognized is much wider than the notion of “regular budget” adopted in the United Nations or specialized agencies, generally limited to the budget funded with “assessed contributions”. In order to find a common denominator among funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other United Nations entities, a generic notion of “regular budget” considered in the present report is defined as related to the fundamental (“core”) functioning of an organization in fulfilment of its institutional mandates.

minus sign (-) indicates a deficit or decrease, except as otherwise indicated. A dash (—) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible or that the item is not applicable. A hyphen (-) between dates representing years signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

94. Explanations for additional terms and definitions are given in the footnotes to tables A-1 and B-1 in the annex.

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C. C-1. Procurement activities of the United Nations development system

List of abbreviations

The following abbreviations have been used:

AGFUND	Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations
CEB	United Nations system chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
UN/DESA	United Nations/Department for Economic and Social Affairs
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCSA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCO	Greeting card operations (UNICEF)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAPSO	Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office of the United Nations
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NEC	Not elsewhere classified
NEX	National execution
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP a.f.	United Nations Development Programme - administered funds
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers programme
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization.

Table A-1. Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations system: Overview, 1999-2003
(Millions of current US dollars)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES					
1. Contributions to UNDP					
a) CORE	681.3	634.1	651.7	663.1	769.9
b) OTHER RES. a/	1 393.0	1 375.7	1 569.2	1 706.9	2 015.5
Subtotal	2 074.3	2 009.8	2 220.9	2 370.0	2 785.4
2. Contributions to UNDP administered funds and trust funds b/					
a) CORE	47.6	45.6	50.3	46.8	53.2
b) OTHER RES. a/	11.8	13.5	15.0	24.5	24.0
Subtotal	59.4	59.1	65.3	71.3	77.2
Total (1-2)	2 133.7	2 068.9	2 286.2	2 441.3	2 862.6
3. Contributions to UNFPA c/					
a) CORE	244.1	256.4	260.2	246.5	288.5
b) OTHER RES. a/	30.2	130.6	103.6	92.4	85.9
Subtotal	274.3	387.0	363.8	338.9	374.4
4. Contributions to UNICEF d/					
a) CORE	585.9	596.7	541.4	697.2	720.9
b) OTHER RES. a/	500.2	515.6	638.9	702.0	967.2
Subtotal	1 086.1	1 112.3	1 180.3	1 399.2	1 688.1
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes e/	369.5	364.1	495.9	521.1	569.2
6. Contributions to WFP f/					
a) CORE	1 512.6	1 532.1	1 755.9	1 894.8	2 791.8
b) OTHER RES. a/	54.2	39.2	38.1	11.7	27.7
Subtotal	1 566.8	1 571.3	1 794.0	1 906.5	2 819.5
Total (1-6)	5 430.4	5 503.6	6 120.2	6 607.0	8 313.8
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES					
7. Assessed contributions to regular budgets g/	444.0	469.6	424.0	479.3	518.2
8. Extrabudgetary contributions	975.8	1 178.3	1 189.3	1 032.1	1 466.8
Total (7-8)	1 419.8	1 647.9	1 613.3	1 511.4	1 985.0
Grand total	6 850.2	7 151.5	7 733.5	8 118.4	10 298.8

Table A-1. (continued)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
CONTRIBUTIONS TO IFAD					
9. Contributions to IFAD	122.8	127.1	41.8	19.6	193.9
MEMO ITEMS					
EXPLANATORY ITEMS					
UNICEF Greeting Cards	202.9	163.3	161.0	125.9	151.5
Government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations and agencies	218.5	196.5	262.2	201.1	233.2

SOURCE: Financial Statements of United Nations Funds and Programmes and of WFP; IFAD.

a/ Includes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions.

b/ Includes the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Special United Nations Volunteer Fund, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities; and other funds, accounts and trust funds of UNDP including trust funds established by the Administrator, and contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme. Includes cost-sharing contributions to these funds.

c/ Includes contributions to trust funds and "special population programmes" of UNFPA.

d/ Includes net profit from sale of greeting cards, which resources are then used in operational activities.

e/ Constitutes regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions, including government self-supporting contributions, in relation to the United Nations, and its regional commissions, UNCHS, UNCTAD and UNDCP. See also the annual UNDP document on UN system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation financed from sources other than UNDP.

f/ Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve and extrabudgetary contributions.

g/ I.e., the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical co-operation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

Table A-2. Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system, by donor 2003
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Afghanistan	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Albania	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116
Algeria	100	45	0	0	11	0	20	0	9 986	0	10 162
Andorra	16	0	15	0	12	0	169	257	67	0	536
Angola	2	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	10
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Argentina	65	161 188	0	0	0	0	75	1 210	0	0	162 538
Armenia	0	25	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	33
Australia	4 667	14 898	213	9	1 377	85	4 087	27 461	35 650	846	89 293
Austria	5 380	169	180	0	370	542	3 406	716	2 193	0	12 956
Azerbaijan	0	1 956	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 957
Bahamas	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6
Bahrain	56	1 155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 211
Bangladesh	400	0	0	0	28	0	0	1	0	0	429
Barbados	0	12	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	21
Belarus	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
Belgium	12 941	5 912	895	5 336	4 178	3 247	8 533	8 831	10 622	0	60 495
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50
Benin	0	- 364	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	- 361
Bhutan	26	33	0	0	6	0	15	0	0	0	80
Bolivia	0	41 635	0	0	4	0	5	436	0	0	42 080
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	2 309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 309
Botswana	- 7	2 773	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2 776
Brazil	200	96 872	0	87	0	70	1 482	4 789	0	0	103 500
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	27 033	0	0	11	0	- 36	0	0	0	27 008
Burkina Faso	0	146	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	147
Burundi	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Cambodia	0	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	14
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	33	70	117

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Canada	38 846	29 579	1 575	415	9 027	3 170	17 144	80 462	101 290	- 170	281 338
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	9
Central African Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	50	23 183	0	0	5	0	112	217	0	0	23 567
China	3 150	29 550	90	24	820	0	1 250	316	1 250	48	36 498
Colombia	- 378	154 194	0	0	0	948	223	894	0	0	155 881
Comoros	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Congo	0	242	0	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	259
Costa Rica	217	467	3	0	6	0	9	0	0	0	702
Côte d'Ivoire	0	547	0	0	23	0	76	0	0	0	646
Croatia	0	0	0	0	1	0	224	63	0	0	288
Cuba	1 353	116	0	0	5	0	10	0	470	45	1 999
Cyprus	9	3	6	0	2	0	427	0	95	0	542
Czech Republic	320	398	61	0	94	0	459	88	178	0	1 598
Dem People's Rep of Korea	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
Dem Rep of the Congo	0	1 107	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1 109
Denmark	55 273	13 659	4 504	627	25 396	1 490	30 079	10 431	40 294	-1 472	180 281
Djibouti	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Dominica	0	- 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 19
Dominican Republic	0	3 807	0	0	0	13	41	0	47	0	3 908
Ecuador	0	17 814	0	0	0	0	136	313	0	182	18 445
Egypt	668	12 249	0	0	72	724	0	0	359	187	14 259
El Salvador	0	27 533	0	0	1	0	26	0	0	0	27 560
Equatorial Guinea	- 11	420	0	0	178	0	0	0	0	0	587
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	47	0	48
Estonia	28	22	0	0	2	0	42	0	0	0	94
Ethiopia	158	339	0	0	4	0	50	0	0	0	551
Fed States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fiji	0	- 28	0	24	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Finland	14 532	4 060	595	588	13 940	2 366	17 750	6 114	17 680	0	77 625
France	18 283	3 116	1 820	162	1 437	0	37 014	13 020	14 940	1 418	91 210

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Gabon	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	13
Gambia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Georgia	0	1 381	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 382
Germany	28 285	12 657	2 976	261	16 038	1 982	56 282	35 627	46 761	42	200 911
Ghana	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
Greece	655	0	8	0	6	0	11 747	766	200	0	13 382
Grenada	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Guatemala	0	27 301	0	0	2	6 761	0	0	0	161	34 225
Guinea	0	- 10	0	- 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 70
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	0	102	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	105
Haiti	0	133	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	138
Honduras	0	92 476	0	0	4	0	24	185	3 708	305	96 702
Hungary	0	0	0	0	25	0	488	70	0	0	583
Iceland	0	0	34	82	13	0	166	0	237	0	532
India	4 533	600	15	0	195	0	0	0	4 153	62	9 558
Indonesia	- 243	36	0	0	33	0	237	329	20	0	412
Iran, Islamic Republic	0	143	0	0	25	0	233	0	0	0	401
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	13 967	3 570	1 476	103	2 727	0	9 697	10 624	10 128	0	52 292
Israel	0	50	5	20	25	0	139	0	6	0	245
Italy	16 269	28 472	2 524	1 593	2 629	43	51 366	31 803	42 271	- 468	176 502
Jamaica	0	57	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	254
Japan	86 770	87 203	1 644	2 753	39 517	1 000	122 581	96 714	128 304	2 809	569 295
Jordan	270	2 302	0	0	50	0	14	0	42	47	2 725
Kazakhstan	0	- 132	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	- 122
Kenya	0	13	0	0	5	0	- 2	0	2 778	0	2 794
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kuwait	0	8 169	0	0	20	0	0	0	1 000	0	9 189
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lao People's Dem Republic	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	7
Latvia	8	310	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	322

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Lebanon	0	8 605	0	0	2	133	58	- 6	0	0	8 792
Lesotho	0	383	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	389
Liberia	0	300	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	303
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	2 393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 393
Liechtenstein	11	0	6	0	8	0	8	2	0	0	35
Lithuania	0	120	0	0	0	0	12	32	0	0	164
Luxembourg	1 000	1 163	697	653	783	1 507	1 807	1 654	3 807	- 137	12 934
Madagascar	0	17	0	0	2	0	0	161	0	3	183
Malawi	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1 132	0	1 135
Malaysia	385	1 019	5	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	1 424
Maldives	10	78	3	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	102
Mali	0	1 241	0	0	6	0	17	0	0	0	1 264
Malta	25	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	30
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mauritania	0	340	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	342
Mauritius	30	0	0	0	4	0	9	0	0	0	43
Mexico	0	16 951	0	27	49	844	96	1 021	0	0	18 988
Monaco	10	142	0	0	0	0	84	0	20	0	256
Mongolia	13	300	0	0	4	16	11	0	0	0	344
Morocco	163	4 232	0	0	195	307	145	27	223	139	5 431
Mozambique	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Namibia	0	733	0	0	1	0	1	97	0	0	832
Nauru	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nepal	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	101	0	114
Netherlands	85 879	45 951	11 477	1 959	67 581	2 895	71 806	47 401	47 192	0	382 141
New Zealand	3 432	3 498	437	448	1 003	424	1 911	3 119	2 320	0	16 592
Nicaragua	10	6 166	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	19	6 208
Niger	- 10	17	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	12
Nigeria	0	1 390	0	0	20	0	208	75	0	0	1 693
Norway	91 639	57 972	6 849	2 233	32 951	5 852	47 271	67 498	49 307	-1 947	359 625
Oman	0	0	0	0	26	170	55	127	0	0	378

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Pakistan	476	959	0	0	512	7 186	36	37	0	85	9 291
Palau	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Panama	0	123 012	1	0	25	0	64	330	1	0	123 433
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Paraguay	0	11 975	0	0	0	46	11	11	0	0	12 043
Peru	0	101 404	0	0	0	2 613	92	0	0	300	104 409
Philippines	35	2 157	5	0	27	0	145	507	0	0	2 876
Poland	0	340	0	0	0	0	- 105	0	0	0	235
Portugal	1 600	1 190	0	0	40	0	4 763	565	447	0	8 605
Qatar	0	0	0	140	0	0	10	0	302	0	452
Rep of Korea	1 000	2 020	40	15	130	0	8 179	6 164	17 010	0	34 558
Rep of Moldova	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
Romania	50	340	0	0	10	0	12	0	0	0	412
Russian Federation	450	8 220	0	0	150	0	500	15	11 000	0	20 335
Rwanda	0	37	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	38
Samoa	6	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	13
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Saudi Arabia	2 000	9 309	0	0	300	0	1 712	82	3 302	0	16 705
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	79
Serbia & Montenegro	0	91	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	0	409
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sierra Leone	0	548	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	557
Singapore	300	0	40	15	0	0	97	0	0	0	452
Slovak Republic	0	2 351	0	0	5	0	128	29	697	0	3 210
Slovenia	0	384	0	0	0	0	985	280	0	0	1 649
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	2 978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 978
South Africa	0	120	12	0	17	0	92	97	19 253	0	19 591
Spain	6 853	2 858	68	0	633	0	18 255	10 503	4 489	0	43 659
Sri Lanka	600	0	0	0	18	0	15	227	106	0	966
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
St. Lucia	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Sudan	50	50	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	130
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	6	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	16
Sweden	62 446	43 500	7 410	50	23 999	2 881	40 839	69 570	38 908	-1 022	288 581
Switzerland	38 518	9 160	1 133	222	9 259	360	22 182	9 848	29 337	0	120 019
Syrian Arab Republic	24	2 365	1	0	3	305	6	1	0	0	2 705
Tajikistan	0	130	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	132
Thailand	1 649	3	14	0	96	0	343	2 092	378	0	4 575
The FYR of Macedonia	0	227	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	232
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	24
Togo	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tonga	- 3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	- 2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	2 828	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	2 837
Tunisia	133	136	0	0	21	0	165	22	0	0	477
Turkey	0	2 293	5	0	108	0	530	425	0	0	3 361
Turkmenistan	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Tuvalu	- 15	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	- 12
Uganda	0	32	0	0	10	0	0	0	536	0	578
Ukraine	0	865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	865
United Arab Emirates	0	5 526	0	0	5	0	200	0	0	0	5 731
United Kingdom	60 448	87 874	4 747	2 876	30 221	10 084	32 528	118 270	135 868	-2 341	480 575
United Rep of Tanzania	- 6	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9
United States	103 724	80 559	1 617	815	0	0	129 288	193 734	1 591 264	39 559	2 140 560
Uruguay	0	7 722	0	0	0	270	50	66	0	0	8 108
Uzbekistan	0	1 015	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 016
Vanuatu	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Venezuela	0	15 989	0	0	5	0	111	144	206	0	16 455
Vietnam	29	0	1	0	4	0	0	27	3	0	64
Yemen	39	406	6	0	10	196	0	0	0	0	657

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Zambia	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Zimbabwe	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	84
Total Member States	769 882	1 627 916	53 231	21 477	286 805	58 801	761 061	866 007	2 432 018	38 770	6 915 968
Non-Member States or areas											
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
French Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 118	2 831	0	0	6 949
Macau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montserrat	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Netherlands Antilles	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
Other	0	-1 775	0	0	0	3 945	1 247	0	37	0	3 454
Total non-members	0	-1 520	0	0	1	3 945	5 365	2 831	37	0	10 659
Total countries	769 882	1 626 396	53 231	21 477	286 806	62 746	766 426	868 838	2 432 055	38 770	6 926 627

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
European Union	0	96 667	0	812	0	16 962	0	40 550	211 186	537	366 714
Inter-govt.	0	269 869	0	1 133	0	0	0	925	18 207	0	290 134
Non-govt.	0	19 672	0	548	1 911	0	0	17 857	7 551	0	47 539
CGO Cost operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	-82 068	0	0	0	-82 068
Total, Inter-govt/ non-govt org.	0	386 208	0	2 493	1 911	16 962	-82 068	59 332	236 944	537	622 319
Not elsewhere classified	0	2 961	6	29	- 184	6 268	36 505	38 982	122 772	-11 646	764 893
Subtotal	769 882	2 015 565	53 237	23 999	288 533	85 976	720 863	967 152	2 791 771	27 661	8 313 839

**Table A-3 Contributions for operational activities
of the United Nations system by donor, 2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo Item	
				IFAD (4)	Govern. self. support (5)
Member States					
Afghanistan	14	300	314	0	711
Albania	116	65	181	0	65
Algeria	10 162	45	10 207	195	17
Andorra	536	0	536	0	0
Angola	10	401	411	0	400
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0	1	0	0
Argentina	162 538	2 379	164 917	0	1 961
Armenia	33	0	33	0	0
Australia	89 293	11 200	100 493	2 128	0
Austria	12 956	3 281	16 237	0	- 38
Azerbaijan	1 957	0	1 957	0	0
Bahamas	6	- 4	2	0	- 5
Bahrain	1 211	254	1 465	0	377
Bangladesh	429	228	657	366	0
Barbados	21	10	31	0	286
Belarus	206	1	207	0	0
Belgium	60 495	21 265	81 760	4 223	0
Belize	50	0	50	0	0
Benin	- 361	0	- 361	0	164
Bhutan	80	31	111	0	31
Bolivia	42 080	2 178	44 258	250	222
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 309	0	2 309	0	0
Botswana	2 776	1	2 777	100	205
Brazil	103 500	112 762	216 262	4 161	111 875
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	27 008	51	27 059	0	30
Burkina Faso	147	106	253	0	225
Burundi	6	20	26	0	479
Cambodia	14	230	244	0	230
Cameroon	117	91	208	0	687
Canada	281 338	56 017	337 355	9 179	40
Cape Verde	9	42	51	0	394
Central African Rep.	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	70	70	0	0
Chile	23 567	223	23 790	20	0
China	36 498	2 151	38 649	5 892	819
Colombia	155 881	841	156 722	0	831
Comoros	1	40	41	0	40
Congo	259	100	359	0	650
Costa Rica	702	59	761	0	28
Côte d'Ivoire	646	- 7	639	0	- 9
Croatia	288	52	340	0	50
Cuba	1 999	69	2 068	0	42
Cyprus	542	119	661	0	84
Czech Republic	1 598	710	2 308	0	134
Dem People's Rep of Korea	15	588	603	100	163
Dem Rep of the Congo	1 109	0	1 109	0	0

Table A-3. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo Item	
				IFAD (4)	Govern. self. support (5)
Member States					
Denmark	180 281	23 990	204 271	17 335	0
Djibouti	7	36	43	0	36
Dominica	- 19	0	- 19	0	0
Dominican Republic	3 908	257	4 165	0	455
Ecuador	18 445	1 371	19 816	150	1 373
Egypt	14 259	3 507	17 766	0	0
El Salvador	27 560	316	27 876	0	300
Equatorial Guinea	587	6	593	10	6
Eritrea	48	0	48	0	0
Estonia	94	136	230	0	135
Ethiopia	551	2 383	2 934	0	2 383
Fed States of Micronesia	3	0	3	0	0
Fiji	0	1	1	0	0
Finland	77 625	8 387	86 012	2 157	0
France	91 210	13 344	104 554	9 560	0
Gabon	13	1	14	0	0
Gambia	2	0	2	5	0
Georgia	1 382	0	1 382	0	0
Germany	200 911	29 527	230 438	10 938	0
Ghana	13	8	21	300	6
Greece	13 382	1 624	15 006	600	724
Grenada	26	0	26	0	0
Guatemala	34 225	1 032	35 257	13	136
Guinea	- 70	74	4	0	74
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	105	32	137	0	32
Haiti	138	68	206	0	268
Honduras	96 702	1 010	97 712	52	999
Hungary	583	134	717	0	0
Iceland	532	8	540	377	0
India	9 558	3 199	12 757	4 158	1 855
Indonesia	412	33	445	3 000	39
Iran, Islamic Republic	401	2 083	2 484	0	1 668
Iraq	0	26 705	26 705	0	0
Ireland	52 292	10 430	62 722	0	15
Israel	245	57	302	0	0
Italy	176 502	94 471	270 973	0	0
Jamaica	254	2	256	0	0
Japan	569 295	69 800	639 095	14 634	174
Jordan	2 725	1 108	3 833	0	297
Kazakhstan	- 122	4	- 118	0	0
Kenya	2 794	56	2 850	50	54
Kiribati	2	0	2	0	0
Kuwait	9 189	169	9 358	0	- 10
Kyrgyzstan	0	60	60	0	69
Lao People's Dem Republic	7	5	12	0	0
Latvia	322	182	504	0	179
Lebanon	8 792	199	8 991	0	198
Lesotho	389	92	481	41	40

Table A-3. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo Item	
				IFAD (4)	Govern. self. support (5)
Member States					
Liberia	303	0	303	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 393	13 209	15 602	0	4 198
Liechtenstein	35	0	35	0	0
Lithuania	164	29	193	0	28
Luxembourg	12 934	7 055	19 989	182	0
Madagascar	183	155	338	88	155
Malawi	1 135	364	1 499	0	364
Malaysia	1 424	95	1 519	0	0
Maldives	102	41	143	0	40
Mali	1 264	566	1 830	21	565
Malta	30	68	98	0	0
Marshall Islands	2	0	2	0	0
Mauritania	342	199	541	0	199
Mauritius	43	1	44	20	0
Mexico	18 988	6 817	25 805	1 500	6 720
Monaco	256	205	461	0	0
Mongolia	344	90	434	0	89
Morocco	5 431	1 784	7 215	700	1 779
Mozambique	200	3 085	3 285	113	3 085
Myanmar	2	1	3	0	0
Namibia	832	961	1 793	0	1 117
Nauru	1	0	1	0	0
Nepal	114	182	296	0	312
Netherlands	382 141	81 606	463 747	12 743	0
New Zealand	16 592	1 629	18 221	0	0
Nicaragua	6 208	121	6 329	17	120
Niger	12	20	32	0	20
Nigeria	1 693	3 020	4 713	1 740	2 956
Norway	359 625	75 031	434 656	8 196	0
Oman	378	382	760	0	530
Pakistan	9 291	249	9 540	0	750
Palau	2	0	2	0	0
Panama	123 433	2 703	126 136	0	2 686
Papua New Guinea	5	0	5	0	0
Paraguay	12 043	0	12 043	0	0
Peru	104 409	5 577	109 986	78	5 051
Philippines	2 876	389	3 265	113	363
Poland	235	793	1 028	0	285
Portugal	8 605	1 185	9 790	292	0
Qatar	452	385	837	3 254	207
Rep of Korea	34 558	3 676	38 234	875	269
Rep of Moldova	199	0	199	0	0
Romania	412	44	456	25	154
Russian Federation	20 335	1 378	21 713	0	3
Rwanda	38	40	78	0	40
Samoa	13	0	13	0	0
San Marino	5	0	5	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2	0	2	0	0
Saudi Arabia	16 705	9 747	26 452	0	9 650

Table A-3. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo Item	
				IFAD (4)	Govern. self. support (5)
Member States					
Senegal	79	- 8	71	70	- 10
Serbia & Montenegro	409	0	409	0	0
Seychelles	1	0	1	0	0
Sierra Leone	557	81	638	0	80
Singapore	452	85	537	0	70
Slovak Republic	3 210	60	3 270	0	27
Slovenia	1 649	24	1 673	0	16
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	2 978	700	3 678	0	700
South Africa	19 591	37	19 628	0	0
Spain	43 659	12 371	56 030	3 038	12
Sri Lanka	966	- 16	950	0	91
St. Kitts and Nevis	63	0	63	0	0
St. Lucia	10	76	86	0	76
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	10	0	10	0	0
Sudan	130	195	325	195	358
Suriname	0	- 21	- 21	0	- 21
Swaziland	16	0	16	56	0
Sweden	288 581	36 918	325 499	23 894	24
Switzerland	120 019	24 478	144 497	5 080	0
Syrian Arab Republic	2 705	30 172	32 877	0	30 168
Tajikistan	132	0	132	0	0
Thailand	4 575	4 339	8 914	0	4 254
The FYR of Macedonia	232	1	233	0	0
Timor-Leste	24	0	24	0	0
Togo	3	26	29	0	124
Tonga	- 2	0	- 2	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2 837	1 478	4 315	0	1 601
Tunisia	477	103	580	0	35
Turkey	3 361	276	3 637	100	- 1
Turkmenistan	21	0	21	0	0
Tuvalu	- 12	0	- 12	0	0
Uganda	578	26	604	0	123
Ukraine	865	7	872	0	0
United Arab Emirates	5 731	372	6 103	0	300
United Kingdom	480 575	152 480	633 055	8 633	0
United Rep of Tanzania	9	631	640	49	631
United States	2 140 560	143 725	2284 285	29 906	0
Uruguay	8 108	128	8 236	0	70
Uzbekistan	1 016	0	1 016	0	0
Vanuatu	16	7	23	0	0
Venezuela	16 455	1 432	17 887	2 736	1 414
Vietnam	64	1 999	2 063	200	1 984
Yemen	657	59	716	0	58
Zambia	6	367	373	0	367
Zimbabwe	84	0	84	0	0
				0	
Total Member States	6 915 968	1147 367	8 063 335	193 908	216 979

Table A-3. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo Item	
				IFAD (4)	Govern. self. support (5)
Non-Member States or areas					
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0
Aruba	0	25	25	0	25
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	10	0	10	0	0
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Cook Islands	1	0	1	0	0
French Guyana	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	6 949	18	6 967	0	0
Macau	0	81	81	0	68
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0
Montserrat	10	0	10	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	53	0	53	0	214
Niue	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	182	0	182	0	0
Other	3 454	33 919	37 373	0	14 343
Total non-members	10 659	34 043	44 702	0	14 650
Total countries	6 926 627	1181 410	8 108 037	193 908	231 629
Assessed contrib. spec. agencies' regular budgets	0	0	518 167	0	0
European Union	366 714	0	366 714	0	0
Inter-govt.	290 134	113 998	404 132	0	0
Non-govt.	47 539	169 276	216 815	0	0
CGO Cost operations	-82 068	0	-82 068	0	0
Total, Inter-govt/ non-govt org.	622 319	283 274	1 423 760	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	764 893	2 169	767 062	0	1 565
Subtotal	8 313 839	1 466 853	10 298 859	193 908	233 194

**Table A-4. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities
by specialized and technical agencies, 2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	WHO	FAO	UNIDO	ILO	UNESCO	ITC	IAEA	Other	Total
Australia	7 960	2 811	55	27	227	0	28	92	11 200
Austria	247	- 47	2 747	150	56	0	0	166	3 319
Belgium	5 823	9 035	- 152	2 384	3 623	0	5	546	21 264
Canada	45 279	2 726	- 8	2 439	1 442	3 783	38	318	56 017
Denmark	10 462	316	1 056	6 529	3 525	1 848	0	254	23 990
Finland	2 320	1 735	574	570	1 421	505	1	1 261	8 387
France	2 103	1 577	2 061	4 061	1 000	642	163	1 736	13 343
Germany	6 784	12 209	267	5 330	2 824	1 556	26	532	29 528
Italy	15 276	16 928	8 959	15 018	37 194	525	0	572	94 472
Japan	13 714	12 618	2 510	3 428	32 135	0	338	5 046	69 789
Netherlands	44 074	14 127	274	18 061	2 897	2 102	3	68	81 606
New Zealand	1 141	0	1	0	477	0	0	11	1 630
Norway	40 374	15 430	367	7 817	8 169	1 648	0	1 225	75 030
Sweden	13 682	10 383	1	3 609	4 656	1 809	9	2 745	36 894
Switzerland	9 065	2 100	5 081	2 306	1 627	4 073	2	223	24 477
United Kingdom	114 640	15 733	547	14 671	4 275	1 313	31	1 270	152 480
United States	79 353	5 996	0	39 913	8 567	1 033	5 345	3 518	143 725
Other countries	44 515	70 361	18 069	8 311	105 756	365	5 496	81 386	334 259
Total countries	456 812	194 038	42 409	134 624	219 871	21 202	11 485	100 969	1181 410
Multilateral non- United Nations system	19 224	62 800	5 218	2 842	5 332	617	53	17 911	113 997
Non-governmental organizations	150 908	0	1 861	2 995	8 750	0	1 169	3 594	169 277
Total multilateral and non-governmental organizations	170 132	62 800	7 079	5 837	14 082	617	1 222	21 505	283 274
Not elsewhere classified	0	0	2 120	0	0	0	0	49	2 169
Grand Total	626 944	256 838	51 608	140 461	233 953	21 819	12 707	122 523	1 466 853

**Table A-5. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities
of specialized and technical agencies: Overview by donor, 1999-2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	8 796	13 403	8 549	5 282	11 200
Austria	3 876	2 128	4 165	4 043	3 320
Belgium	15 263	15 623	18 732	18 660	21 265
Canada	7 296	12 458	25 028	30 379	56 017
Denmark	25 677	30 783	28 681	23 615	23 990
Finland	6 812	9 065	5 649	5 911	8 387
France	11 587	11 060	10 531	10 774	13 344
Germany	19 390	10 090	10 111	18 642	29 527
Italy	56 144	76 117	85 908	75 387	94 471
Japan	68 725	67 100	39 267	36 991	69 790
Netherlands	75 844	132 793	144 505	82 486	81 606
New Zealand	691	199	212	901	1 629
Norway	41 763	44 593	50 664	63 852	75 031
Sweden	34 208	30 373	28 204	27 302	36 895
Switzerland	18 939	19 313	16 756	19 088	24 478
United Kingdom	56 786	133 658	82 781	88 198	152 480
United States of America	93 035	99 593	92 068	102 031	143 725
Other countries	199 691	233 604	283 444	260 293	334 257
Total Countries	744 523	941 951	935 257	873 836	1 181 410
Multilateral non-United Nations system	38 031	32 858	41 389	64 687	113 998
Non-governmental organizations	162 297	182 868	182 257	87 781	169 276
Total inter-non-governmental	200 328	215 726	223 646	152 468	283 274
Not elsewhere classified	31 349	20 588	30 388	5 796	2 169
Grand total	975 763	1 178 265	1 189 291	1 032 100	1 466 853

**Table A-6. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational
activities
by specialized and technical agencies:
Overview by agency, 1999-2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
WHO	444 144	627 946	625 736	452 163	626 944
FAO	144 920	168 264	161 360	181 727	256 838
UNIDO	43 639	34 556	38 710	44 748	51 608
ILO	86 480	85 649	82 899	66 557	140 461
UNESCO	133 326	182 666	199 684	188 101	233 953
ITC	11 386	14 214	12 461	17 333	21 819
IAEA	4 254	4 946	6 616	6 473	12 709
Other	107 614	60 025	61 826	74 999	122 521
Grand total	975 763	1 178 266	1 189 292	1 032 100	1 466 853

**Table B-1. Expenditures on operational activities of
the United Nations system: Overview, 1999-2003**

(Millions of current US dollars)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS					
1. Financed by UNDP a/	1 631.8	1 457.9	1 526.2	1 492.9	1 736.9
2. Financed by UNDP-administered funds	412.3	459.7	500.4	645.1	674.6
3. Financed by UNFPA	187.1	134.1	313.6	312.5	272.9
4. Financed by UNICEF	817.9	885.0	1 011.9	1 043.9	1 208.1
5. Financed by WFP b/	1 429.8	1 491.1	1 744.1	1 592.2	3 275.3
6. Financed by specialized agencies and other organization from regular budgets c/	444.0	473.0	424.0	479.3	518.2
7. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary sources d/	1 123.3	1 593.3	1 612.7	1 772.4	1 992.1
Grand total	6 046.2	6 494.1	7 132.9	7 338.3	9 678.1
CONCESSIONAL LOANS					
8. Disbursements by IFAD	321.5	283.4	297.0	272.3	288.5
MEMO ITEMS					
SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS					
UNDP management service agreements e/	176.4	113.7	135.9	149.2	113.7
EXPLANATORY ITEMS					
"Self-supporting" expenditures f/	163.6	589.0	570.8	632.9	495.9

Source: See table A-1. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information.

a/ I.e., UNDP central resources, including expenditures financed from government cost-sharing contributions.

b/ Includes extrabudgetary expenditures and WFP project expenditures for development activities and emergency operations. Of the latter, most was financed from the International Emergency Food Reserve and the remainder from WFP general resources.

c/ The major share of such expenditures is financed by WHO.

d/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Starting in 1998 it includes UNEP extrabudgetary expenditures.

Also included are expenditures financed from government "self-supporting" contributions, as noted in memo items.

e/ Represents services engaged by Governments receiving loans and credits from international development banks or resources from bilateral donors. These are management services agreements signed by UNDP and carried out by UNOPS on behalf of UNDP.

f/ The amounts of recipients governments' own resources spent, which are included above in the figures for line 7 (extrabudgetary) are here separated out for reference.

**Table B-2. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system,
by recipient country or region, 2003 (development grants and loans from IFAD)
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Item	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	regular budgets	Extra budgetary	(8)	IFAD	Self- support. expend.
						(6)	(7)		(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Afghanistan	30 001	60 945	6 015	78 292	140 750	4 093	39 274	359 371	0	4 688
Albania	4 187	3 177	335	3 134	3 013	461	2 112	16 419	5 838	601
Algeria	2 453	240	777	2 405	11 619	2 151	731	20 376	1 000	142
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angola	5 567	3 665	1 974	32 109	148 551	3 416	16 669	211 951	2 399	3 715
Antigua and Barbuda	22	10	0	0	0	296	0	328	0	0
Argentina	134 447	2 330	188	2 237	0	2 198	4 349	145 749	1 233	1 955
Azerbaijan	4 116	2 225	572	1 108	6 599	539	114	15 272	1 794	27
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	536	2	538	0	2
Bahrain	1 091	- 5	0	0	0	260	61	1 407	0	26
Bangladesh	17 415	1 124	22 313	35 650	24 434	7 536	9 391	117 864	13 123	2 298
Barbados	39	95	0	0	0	259	152	545	0	151
Belize	52	1 838	58	613	0	256	31	2 849	229	0
Benin	4 802	1 872	1 687	5 170	2 575	1 804	1 032	18 942	5 964	253
Bhutan	1 616	1 521	879	2 171	5 008	1 737	325	13 257	1 381	102
Bolivia	44 753	1 690	2 213	5 933	7 263	1 990	4 835	68 677	2 835	626
Botswana	3 560	2 290	1 731	2 247	0	1 565	766	12 159	0	574
Brazil	127 418	5 854	650	14 046	0	3 891	106 363	258 223	3 563	101 780
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0
Bulgaria	23 325	724	187	0	0	1 422	270	25 929	0	72
Burkina Faso	6 591	3 773	1 715	10 129	5 054	2 937	3 186	33 385	4 440	1 013
Burundi	12 399	955	1 209	14 160	45 867	1 809	3 872	80 271	3 322	297
Cambodia	16 118	15 196	3 789	14 942	17 605	2 557	11 410	81 617	4 292	1 436
Cameroon	2 082	489	2 396	4 450	2 753	2 398	1 073	15 642	2 421	588
Cape Verde	587	625	521	1 098	2 065	1 557	400	6 852	708	189
Central African Republic	2 964	- 258	2 148	2 991	2 995	2 088	456	13 384	0	23
Chad	6 696	1 058	1 884	6 722	6 020	2 249	925	25 555	965	419
Chile	24 406	2 454	91	871	0	1 693	1 184	30 700	0	246
China	40 151	19 832	4 867	17 425	12 270	6 799	17 650	118 994	9 752	2 179
Colombia	145 679	1 806	416	4 158	2 163	2 065	3 355	159 642	971	1 073
Comoros	569	1 431	907	911	0	1 696	186	5 700	508	51

Table B-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Item	
						regular budgets	Extra budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Congo	2 529	2 158	657	3 494	5 013	2 254	1 522	17 626	0	881
Costa Rica	1 548	1 218	311	663	0	1 270	813	5 824	823	49
Côte d'Ivoire	4 858	994	1 067	7 904	17 954	1 931	1 553	36 261	909	304
Cuba	7 003	3 918	507	1 468	2 734	1 896	630	18 157	0	8
Cyprus	9 153	4 609	0	0	0	167	12	13 942	0	6
Czech Republic	208	364	0	0	0	756	168	1 495	0	10
Dem People's Rep of Korea	1 797	461	595	7 476	102 299	1 841	6 809	121 278	3 847	945
Dem Rep of the Congo	11 927	887	3 187	36 354	65 205	3 174	20 455	141 189	0	6 413
Djibouti	332	431	347	810	4 002	1 591	582	8 094	0	131
Dominica	61	193	0	0	0	221	62	538	166	3
Dominican Republic	4 183	954	573	2 499	523	985	1 042	10 759	3 427	200
Ecuador	16 502	2 905	1 284	3 835	2 062	1 596	2 008	30 192	2 257	1 235
Egypt	15 777	3 796	1 944	12 988	4 351	3 324	3 900	46 080	5 179	1 642
El Salvador	27 940	1 627	856	2 019	3 963	1 408	1 793	39 605	6 224	208
Equatorial Guinea	752	225	489	1 020	0	1 244	415	4 145	0	277
Eritrea	6 454	4 113	1 588	10 817	67 674	2 802	2 425	95 873	1 453	186
Ethiopia	15 183	1 496	4 541	49 546	230 416	4 302	18 027	323 511	0	4 485
Fed States of Micronesia	7	101	19	0	0	293	7	427	0	0
Fiji	197	384	33	0	0	1 705	- 175	2 143	0	2
Gabon	402	127	198	981	1	1 420	707	3 835	0	349
Gambia	2 653	558	475	1 423	3 416	1 937	1 099	11 561	1 304	67
Ghana	6 091	678	3 981	9 562	4 292	2 541	3 294	30 439	7 774	780
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	274	670	944	0	658
Grenada	90	161	0	0	0	134	12	398	350	12
Guatemala	42 780	5 042	10 273	4 012	6 797	1 073	6 586	76 563	2 488	246
Guinea	1 212	1 058	1 033	7 566	21 467	2 310	1 337	35 984	3 309	605
Guinea-Bissau	2 977	1 767	437	2 332	4 246	2 055	128	13 943	0	15
Guyana	1 082	90	33	842	0	667	133	2 847	787	16
Haiti	6 679	1 774	1 473	3 820	8 170	1 890	1 552	25 357	687	135
Honduras	109 035	3 553	1 653	1 926	6 617	750	3 877	127 411	9 349	1 315
Hungary	173	326	0	0	0	764	259	1 522	0	40
India	22 982	4 849	6 823	95 722	3 322	10 009	33 690	177 397	13 110	14 001
Indonesia	13 362	19 260	4 476	19 580	21 759	6 779	10 951	96 167	5 467	3 721

Table B-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Item	
						regular budgets	Extra budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 635	2 103	2 255	4 491	11 174	3 562	5 767	30 987	0	3 378
Iraq	1 787	137 378	402	92 576	1091 955	1 136	199 552	1524 785	0	15 206
Jamaica	971	301	58	1 658	0	1 474	410	4 872	0	35
Jordan	2 191	1 235	337	1 419	15 959	1 780	1 576	24 498	1 657	225
Kazakhstan	1 001	1 572	514	1 368	0	814	326	5 595	0	4
Kenya	7 330	2 453	2 175	10 620	53 541	2 700	3 062	81 881	1 117	1 285
Kiribati	30	54	0	0	0	472	55	611	0	0
Kuwait	4 992	0	0	0	0	238	106	5 336	0	86
Kyrgyzstan	2 255	1 245	603	1 176	0	668	395	6 342	836	157
Lao People's Dem Republic	3 408	5 517	1 217	4 661	2 324	1 875	2 974	21 975	2 717	110
Lebanon	7 969	1 731	517	1 335	0	1 515	2 313	15 380	2 354	529
Lesotho	1 648	1 470	397	3 342	23 292	1 454	630	32 233	1 708	101
Liberia	1 126	306	559	10 846	47 469	1 947	777	63 029	0	353
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 859	11	0	0	0	627	3 628	7 125	0	3 190
Madagascar	5 976	2 048	2 133	6 401	10 467	2 266	6 687	35 978	3 421	1 828
Malawi	7 948	2 463	3 175	19 328	61 194	1 490	2 629	98 227	1 436	924
Malaysia	1 875	2 770	222	449	0	1 224	48	6 587	0	2
Maldives	982	440	279	598	0	1 638	27	3 963	0	27
Mali	6 808	6 916	1 983	8 611	6 355	3 239	1 529	35 441	6 332	483
Malta	0	83	0	0	0	227	64	374	0	0
Marshall Islands	57	33	0	0	0	385	15	490	0	0
Mauritania	4 144	207	1 435	4 698	24 681	2 247	1 366	38 778	813	777
Mauritius	289	366	66	474	0	1 183	12	2 389	799	7
Mexico	12 739	4 470	2 542	1 557	0	1 968	10 804	34 080	474	4 636
Mongolia	2 770	2 277	1 488	1 523	0	2 737	1 128	11 922	1 503	61
Morocco	4 850	1 521	2 095	2 097	391	2 953	6 690	20 598	2 237	534
Mozambique	20 696	4 433	9 044	18 340	67 055	2 883	6 810	129 261	7 012	2 189
Myanmar	9 471	1	1 732	15 167	1 989	4 681	2 143	35 183	0	796
Namibia	1 575	607	809	3 060	1 338	2 098	1 264	10 751	122	937
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	126	16	142	0	0
Nepal	9 699	3 922	2 830	14 949	16 939	5 288	7 439	61 066	1 298	2 635
Nicaragua	10 777	1 849	2 121	3 688	7 882	1 485	1 845	29 646	1 409	244
Niger	6 453	3 797	3 105	11 589	2 590	3 247	2 102	32 883	2 218	639

Table B-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Item	
						regular budgets	Extra budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Nigeria	6 758	8 352	6 596	31 590	0	4 020	23 932	81 247	5 198	12 053
Oman	0	7	22	626	0	966	883	2 504	0	696
Pakistan	15 540	3 851	4 874	30 898	31 190	4 519	15 192	106 063	5 686	5 694
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	65	57	122	0	10
Panama	126 357	65	422	890	0	1 018	13 294	142 046	3 174	1 956
Papua New Guinea	835	445	409	1 539	0	1 940	241	5 410	199	103
Paraguay	15 115	1 818	668	1 146	0	689	27	19 464	588	1
Peru	98 385	3 352	1 555	4 589	3 546	2 542	9 123	123 093	3 420	7 193
Philippines	5 615	3 555	3 723	6 274	0	2 691	3 785	25 643	5 461	1 468
Poland	1 060	1 823	79	0	0	406	233	3 600	0	18
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	45	39	84	0	18
Qatar	35	0	0	0	0	146	438	619	0	41
Republic of Korea	1 109	149	0	0	0	1 686	2 424	5 368	0	397
Romania	1 710	488	481	2 989	0	950	653	7 271	1 466	63
Rwanda	6 001	11 806	1 953	5 532	17 381	2 187	1 753	46 612	4 631	572
Samoa	374	403	0	0	0	1 151	84	2 012	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	464	291	258	669	629	1 056	219	3 586	495	23
Saudi Arabia	6 642	52	- 12	328	0	749	10 399	18 157	0	10 146
Senegal	2 981	2 626	1 673	5 555	6 828	2 659	5 477	27 798	6 990	256
Seychelles	54	22	47	0	0	1 137	165	1 425	0	- 1
Sierra Leone	5 583	2 332	1 375	11 576	27 856	2 267	3 115	54 104	0	507
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	36	71	108	0	71
Solomon Islands	1 598	232	0	0	0	619	88	2 537	0	86
Somalia	9 937	2 555	551	24 670	9 741	3 536	6 436	57 426	0	1 417
South Africa	6 618	771	640	3 545	0	3 396	2 242	17 212	0	480
Sri Lanka	5 597	2 128	- 172	14 136	7 909	4 943	3 936	38 477	4 041	466
St. Kitts and Nevis	90	59	0	0	0	65	27	240	0	9
St. Lucia	88	31	58	0	0	91	26	294	32	26
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	22	94	0	0	0	119	15	249	0	0
Sudan	8 140	1 275	1 702	20 820	135 736	4 786	11 822	184 281	4 494	3 891
Suriname	456	390	195	0	0	622	158	1 820	0	63
Swaziland	812	715	345	3 948	10 221	1 814	613	18 468	823	192
Syrian Arab Republic	2 882	3 770	1 646	1 340	8 351	3 174	37 533	58 696	5 999	35 479

Table B-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Item	
						regular budgets	Extra budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Tajikistan	4 116	1 326	736	4 869	26 951	757	1 646	40 400	0	32
Thailand	716	932	638	3 417	0	5 004	1 815	12 523	0	575
The FYR of Macedonia	2 445	1 176	0	1 895	94	758	1 592	7 959	997	316
Timor-Leste	7 699	7 442	1 239	4 803	996	837	1 249	24 265	0	362
Togo	2 954	360	1 133	3 215	0	1 667	690	10 019	0	150
Tonga	20	- 1	0	0	0	822	37	878	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1 641	611	21	0	0	631	797	3 700	0	781
Tunisia	600	999	481	865	0	1 570	2 832	7 347	6 577	108
Turkey	3 123	1 229	935	2 586	0	856	1 024	9 753	784	105
Turkmenistan	1 031	126	479	1 385	208	96	27	3 352	0	7
Tuvalu	36	0	0	0	0	207	0	243	0	0
Uganda	6 144	4 160	6 221	16 914	88 584	4 313	3 828	130 164	4 799	1 137
United Arab Emirates	2 925	0	0	0	0	141	275	3 341	0	275
United Rep. of Tanzania	9 677	2 634	4 511	15 581	58 293	3 848	6 995	101 538	8 140	2 256
Uruguay	7 988	320	188	580	0	972	406	10 454	1 665	100
Uzbekistan	5 019	455	605	2 407	0	739	773	9 998	0	80
Vanuatu	56	8	0	0	0	985	50	1 099	0	0
Venezuela	24 498	1 143	740	1 347	0	1 840	2 249	31 816	869	1 290
Viet Nam	9 288	2 324	5 298	8 825	0	4 915	4 544	35 194	5 949	495
Yemen	6 888	1 366	2 243	5 388	9 584	3 643	1 386	30 497	4 638	489
Zambia	3 278	356	1 500	12 548	55 877	2 401	4 991	80 951	4 920	909
Zimbabwe	3 791	3 768	1 061	12 524	163 269	2 256	7 890	194 559	49	1 445
Total recipient Member States	1 580 137	484 803	2 095 84	1 069 461	3 142 725	2 846 00	830 297	7 601 607	267 195	299 143
Recipient non- member States or areas										
Anguilla	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
Aruba	116	0	0	0	0	0	19	135	0	19
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Item	
						regular budgets	Extra budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	77	0	0
Cayman Islands	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0
Cook Islands	74	45	0	0	0	349	0	468	0	0
French Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	52	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
Hong Kong, China	101	0	0	0	0	1	0	102	0	0
Macau	0	0	0	0	0	18	83	101	0	83
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montserrat	155	50	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	31	0	0	0	0	152	353	536	0	353
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	10	112	121	0	112
Niue	17	39	0	0	0	58	0	114	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40	0	0
Saint Helena	326	0	0	0	0	56	0	382	0	0
Tokelau Islands	169	0	0	0	0	55	0	224	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	178	5	0	0	0	27	0	210	0	0
Total Recipient non- member States or areas	1 247	139	0	0	0	925	567	2 877	0	567
Total other	54 074	21 996	3 777	22 849	40 706	13 472	47 241	204 114	21 359	5 318
Total all countries	1 635 458	506 938	213 361	1 092 310	3 183 430	298 997	878 105	7 808 598	288 554	305 028
Inter country										
Africa	20 110	20 554	7 278	12 874	2 036	46 942	150 140	259 935	0	46 482
Asia and the Pacific	8 815	11 476	5 631	6 733	10 363	29 388	54 919	127 325	0	12 849
Europe	4 568	13 205	1 838	2 882	0	21 659	45 561	89 713	0	11 071

Table B-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Item	
						regular budgets	Extra budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend. (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Latin America	13 340	9 342	2 461	2 657	0	29 072	31 439	88 311	0	2 314
Arab States	5 075	5 310	2 279	3 730	49 725	32 666	443 687	542 473	0	10 724
Global	36 909	33 186	36 599	45 645	0	8 999	220 963	382 301	0	104 395
Interregional	11 835	21 896	0	0	0	46 384	160 096	240 211	0	146
Total inter-country	100 652	114 969	56 087	74 520	62 125	215 110	1 106 806	1 730 269	0	187 980
Not elsewhere classified	853	52 718	3 438	41 211	29 764	4 060	7 196	139 239	0	2 868
Grand total	1 736 963	674 625	272 885	1 208 041	3 275 319	518 167	1 992 107	9 678 106	288 554	495 875

**Table B-3. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system,
by recipient country or region, 2003 (development grants and loans from IFAD)
(Thousands of US dollars)**

A/60/74
E/2005/57

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies regular budget	Extra Budgetary	Total Develop. Grants	Memo Item IFAD	Self- support.
AFRICA										
Country	265 237	104 048	93 917	496 145	1528 325	125 896	204 921	2 818 489	115 986	62 036
Regional	20 110	20 554	7 278	12 874	2 036	46 942	150 140	259 935	0	46 482
Subtotal	285 347	124 602	101 195	509 019	1530 361	172 838	355 061	3 078 424	115 986	108 518
ASIA and the PACIFIC										
Country	239 955	169 847	80 833	397 778	433 725	99 942	189 785	1 611 865	80 456	46 605
Regional	8 815	11 476	5 631	6 733	10 363	29 388	54 919	127 325	0	12 849
Subtotal	248 770	181 323	86 464	404 511	444 088	129 330	244 704	1 739 190	80 456	59 454
AMERICAS										
Country	993 422	52 364	29 148	64 399	51 719	39 081	178 515	1 408 647	47 020	125 966
Regional	13 340	9 342	2 461	2 657	0	29 072	31 439	88 311		2 314
Subtotal	1 006 762	61 706	31 609	67 056	51 719	68 153	209 954	1 496 958	47 020	128 280
WESTERN ASIA										
Country	57 794	194 690	8 418	114 962	1169 825	18 642	258 943	1 823 274	23 513	63 335
Regional	5 075	5 310	2 279	3 730	49 725	32 666	443 687	542 473		10 724
Subtotal	62 869	200 000	10 697	118 692	1219 550	51 309	702 630	2 365 747	23 513	74 059
EUROPE										
Country	63 351	28 218	3 111	23 854	17 392	13 274	27 214	176 414	21 579	6 020
Regional	4 568	13 205	1 838	2 882	0	21 659	45 561	89 713		11 071
Subtotal	67 919	41 423	4 949	26 736	17 392	34 933	72 775	266 128	21 579	17 091
Interregional, global other countries and not elsewhere classified*	65 296	65 571	37 970	82 027	12 208	61 604	406 982	731 659	0	108 474
Grand Total	1 736 963	674 625	272 885	1 208 041	3 275 319	518 167	1 992 106	9 678 106	288 554	495 875

* Including CIS states.

**Table B-4. Expenditure on grant-financed development by organization
or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

Recipients	Total	UNDP	UNDP Admin. Funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular Budget	Extra Budgetary
UN/DESA	53 996	9 125	5 595	546	0	0	8 577	30 154
ECA	9 981	726	0	404	0	0	3 675	5 176
ECE	8 419	67	0	277	0	0	1 410	6 664
ECLAC	10 761	561	4	643	0	0	2 391	7 161
ESCAP	1 276	810	0	466	0	0	0	0
ESCWA	3 162	89	0	54	0	0	1 947	1 073
UNCHS	30 064	6 305	663	0	0	0	0	23 096
UNCTAD	22 964	2 939	0	0	0	0	1 114	18 911
UNEP	61 554	0	0	0	0	0	4 303	57 251
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	202 177	20 623	6 262	2 390	0	0	23 417	149 485
FAO	379 207	7 301	151	1 144	0	0	61 299	309 312
IAEA	73 193	0	4	0	0	0	66 626	6 562
ICAO	99 152	7 848	0	0	0	0	0	91 305
ILO	134 867	4 448	0	46	0	0	18 300	112 073
IMF	3 672	3 231	441	0	0	0	0	0
IMO	12 731	50	1 573	0	0	0	6 825	4 283
ITC	20 362	485	486	0	0	0	0	19 391
ITU	22 257	1 064	0	0	0	0	7 374	13 819
WHO	841 887	812	0	2 080	0	0	273 724	565 272
WIPO	30 553	0	0	0	0	0	23 910	6 643
WMO	14 593	1 341	170	0	0	0	0	13 081
WTO	1 944	1 238	0	0	0	0	0	706
WORLD BANK	1 094	408	686	0	0	0	0	0
WFP	1 208 041	0	0	0	0	1 208 041	0	0
UNDP a/	1 114 914	262 044	421 862	949	0	0	16 036	414 023
UNESCO	276 705	3 807	542	241	0	0	13 901	258 214
UNFPA	148 563	0	0	148 563	0	0	0	0
UNICEF	3275 546	0	0	227	3 275 319	0	0	0
UNIDO	99 952	2 514	4 107	0	0	0	9 800	83 530
UPU	2 916	1	0	0	0	0	1 258	1 657
Other	12 242	51	12 191	0	0	0	0	0
Government	1 669 907	1 402 272	190 129	77 506	0	0	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	93 186	17 425	36 022	39 739	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9 739 660	1 736 962	674 626	272 885	3 275 319	1 208 041	522 470	2 049 358

a/ Includes UNITAR, UNRWA, UNOPS.

**Table B-5. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities
of the United Nations system, by sector 2003
(Thousands of US dollars)**

CEB Programme Classification Categories	% of total	Total	UNDP	UNDP Admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies	
								Regular budget	Extra- budgetary
01 Political affairs	1.4	180 228	75 717	94 542	0	0	0	2 598	7 371
02 General development issues	11.0	1060 723	662 363	79 103	0	271 905	0	14 176	33 176
03 General statistics	0.1	53 159	13 677	2 563	0	34 428	0	1 437	1 054
04 Natural resources	1.3	177 136	66 998	31 723	0	0	62 040	5 434	10 941
05 Energy	0.8	159 713	21 553	126 267	0	0	0	6 160	5 733
06 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	9.0	699 640	38 541	6 740	0	0	263 389	74 786	316 184
07 Industry	0.1	26 458	9 604	3 001	0	0	0	5 094	8 759
08 Transport	3.0	219 500	60 237	3 790	0	0	46 933	7 159	101 381
09 Communications and information	0.7	157 463	71 810	9 160	0	28 725	0	10 638	37 130
10 Trade and development	0.5	95 424	25 171	5 165	0	0	0	3 704	61 384
11 Population	4.0	274 824	954	0	272 885	0	0	227	758
12 Human settlements	2.0	203 652	24 510	10 002	0	541	144 166	0	24 433
13 Health	18.0	1 707 409	194 851	6 448	0	483 680	157 101	295 000	570 329
14 Education	6.0	610 291	60 134	2 551	0	152 643	244 564	10 352	140 047
15 Employment	0.6	151 037	86 505	21 872	0	0	0	9 834	32 826
16 Humanitarian assistance	31.0	2 936 352	46 779	45 353	0	53 343	2357 126	16 524	417 227
17 Social development	5.0	411 635	180 307	61 830	0	72 532	0	5 619	91 347
18 Culture	0.3	45 367	4 142	1 559	0	0	0	4 529	35 137
19 Science and technology	0.5	85 627	7 331	4 511	0	0	0	34 542	39 243
20 Environment	4.0	350 855	79 429	93 868	0	110 243	0	10 008	57 307
21 Unspecified	0.7	71 613	6 350	64 578	0	0	0	348	337
Total	100.0	9 678 106	1 736 963	674 626	272 885	1 208 040	3 275 319	518 169	1 992 104

**Table-B6. United Nations system: expenditures on operational activities
for development in the least developed countries
2001 to 2003 by source of funding**

Source of funds	Millions of dollars			% of total allotted to least developed countries		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
UNDP main programmes	230.5	241.2	297.8	16	17	17
UNDP administered funds	94.6	158.0	166.5	19	25	24
UNFPA	89.2	106.7	111.1	29	35	40
UNICEF	447.4	372.6	561.8	45	36	46
Regular budget and extra- budgetary funds of specialized agencies	261.1	297.2	337.6	13	14	17
WFP	942.2	941.1	1481.3	54	60	45
IFAD a/	112.6	98.7	106.1	38	37	36

a/ Loan disbursements.

Table C. Total Procurement by Agency, 2002-2003
(USD Thousands)

Agency	2002			2002			Grand total
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	
ECLAC	0.78	1.25	2.03	1.56	3.01	4.57	6.60
ESCAP	1.13	1.66	2.79	3.10	3.12	6.22	9.01
ESCWA	1.45	1.45	2.90	0.82	1.10	1.92	4.82
FAO	83.71	18.27	101.98	278.06	98.44	376.50	478.48
IAEA	54.12	16.13	70.25	53.08	15.64	68.72	138.97
ILO	7.10	39.65	46.75	2.35	19.81	22.16	68.91
IMO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITC	0	0	0	2.64	0	2.64	2.64
ITU	0.84	3.74	4.58	1.36	12.74	14.10	18.68
UNCTAD	0.29	0.54	0.83	0.44	0.96	1.40	2.23
UNON*	16.35	46.92	63.27	18.20	19.88	38.08	101.35
UNOPS	152.35	231	383.01	93.36	53.05	146.41	529.42
UNESCO	29.95	0	29.95	25.87	0.19	26.06	56.01
UNFPA	96.47	16.39	112.86	75.84	18.92	94.76	207.62
UNICEF	540.60	0	540.60	709.31	0	709.31	1249.91
UNIDO	8.85	32.32	41.17	14.74	34.70	49.44	90.61
UPU	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
WFP	399.13	438.08	837.21	729.77	328.11	1057.88	1895.09
WHO	76.71	0	76.71	117.53	0	117.53	194.24
WIPO	110.09	0	110.09	66.03	0	66.03	176.12
WMO	4.03	0.41	4.44	4.09	1.53	5.62	10.06
WTO	0.02	0.07	0.09	0	0	0.00	0.09
NEX/UNDP	191.53	436.57	628.10	304.76	305.59	610.35	1238.45
GRAND TOTAL	1 775.50	1 284.11	3 059.61	2 502.91	916.79	3 419.70	6 479.31

* HABITAT and UNEP's procurement of goods and services are combined.